The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

F. EGAN, Business Manager.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; sent by mail (per year), $12 00.

Communications designed for publication should be sent to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Agricultural Readings, and Valuable Reading for the Idle Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

Money must always accompany the order, and in no case will credit be given. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Postmasters are requested to publish this and forward Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1872. NO. 57.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—RATES OF ADVERTISING. 1. Any one who is not a regular patron of the Postoffice, whether desiring to have his paper sent regularly, or whether he has subscribed or not, is required to pay in advance for the paper.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

IF Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The general Registration system is reliable. Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and at Post-masters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

IF Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

IF Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., should be addressed as Commercial, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

HE BOSTON FIRE.

verses Manfully Met.

bering Tenders of Material Aid.

SARING AWAY THE RUINS

rching for Human Remains.

Local Insurance Companies.

Thousand Sewing Girls Out of Employment.

ton, November 12.—There is no feeling of deiency in Boston, but a disposition everywhere ested by our business men to meet their re- s manfully and conquer them.

SHOE AND LEATHER MEN.

a meeting of the Shoe and Leather Association y, John Cummings, President, a committee appointed to secure from the city government Fort Hill property, now vacant of buildings, on to erect warehouses and resume business.

LIEF COMMITTEE MEETING—CHEERING NEWS. a meeting of the Citizens' Aid Committee to-day n. Gray, Chairman, read with great emotion atch from Wirt Dexter, Chairman of the Reassociation of Chicago, stating that that body appropriated $100,000 for the relief of Boston, ordering the deepest sympathy in remembrance ors tendered to Chicago in its calamity. [Prolonged applause.] Robert Lindblom, of Chicago, applied that the Relief Committee of that city on their way to Boston. Governor Perham, of , was present, and tendered the sympathy of State with others of and from its citizens. Reports were made. Xavier Donnelly, Esq., of Liverpool, sent in a check for $5,000, the Boston house; Jordan, Marsh & Co., $1,000, Chief Damerell, for the ut of the firemen.

TEMPORARY POSTOFFICE.

understood that Postmaster Burt is endeavor- to make some arrangement with the trustees d of South church to allow it to be temporarily as a postoffice until the new office on Devonstreet is completed.

SHOE AND LEATHER MEN IN NEW QUARTERS. ry large dry goods houses burned out have alopened in new quarters.

CLEARING AWAY THE RUINS

work of opening passages through streets of rned district was renewed with vigor to day, st one thousand laborers being engaged. Near- the fire engines have been withdrawn, except engines in cooling the ruins beneath which are buried, which are being day out all over again swept by the flames. The safes of the Insurance Company and banks of the Sumner have been opened, and the contents found in condition.

SEARCHING FOR HUMAN REMAINS.

oloring parties are at work in various localities, ng away the ruins and searching for bodies of ng firemen. The members of Hook and Ladder any No. 4 are looking for the body of their ant foreman, who disappeared on Sunday ng, and a gang of men are at work among the of Weeks & Potter's store, in search of bodies is supposed to be there.

MEETING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Insurance companies, at a meeting to-day, appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and him to call an extra session of the Legislature with a view of preserving their charters and ng the insurance business at home.

hile relating to insurance gives the number of nies doing business in Boston at ninety-five, rately twenty companies almost entire in the ation of the report of the Insurance Commis- The total amount of the capital of the com- is $26,020,000. The combined assets are at risk and last stimulated will pay the nt of their policies in full. The Boston com- will pay from twenty to one hundred per of an average of sixty per cent. of the set of their risks. The following list, obtained other sources, gives the approximate figures of ount at risk by the companies named:

American, Philadelphia	$1,200,000
London	1,200,000
ith, Philadelphia	400,000
, New York	600,000
ican, New York	600,000
rvania, Philadelphia	500,000
of Pennsylvania	500,000
ance, Philadelphia	500,000
ester, Waterford	200,000
a, New York	72,000
anic, New York	400,000
ance, New York	600,000
ce, Worcester	200,000

THE WORKING GIRLS.

thousand working girls are said to be thrown employment by the fire, and their needs are

THE BANKS—OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

following official statement in regard to the n banks was forwarded to-day:

Hon. S. Southmill, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

en national banks were burned out by the fire, ve the reopened and their cash assets, and will ly resume business. I have met the presidents ty banks to-day, and they inform me that the ll not exceed one-half their surplus of twelve ns of dollars. An excellent feeling prevails.

JOHN J. ANDREWS,
Comptroller of Currency.

only bank that failed to settle to-day was the Freeman's. The bonds, gold money of the bank were found in the safe all but the bonds and gold were taken by the rary suspension, but the bank resumed business to-day.

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Boston Mutual Insurance Companies will all t full, and the average payments will reach er cent.

ALL QUIET IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

onsiderable quantity of rain fell last night and r. The streets passed quietly. The theaters all closed. Strong military patrols were con- t to-day.

SIX LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

rs are entertained that six persons lost their by the falling of Weeks Potter's drug on Sunday morning. Wm. Perry and B. Cochof Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, and ber of the Metropolitan Police, are among those ng since. Search will be made for the bodies.

INCENDIARIES ABOUT.

fact that incendiaries are about is manifested attempt made last night to fire the stable of a Foster, on Dudley street, Boston Highlands. staples were found in the stable door and bay d between them and the ceiling and set on fire, mately the fire was discovered before it made progress and was extinguished. Another inary fire, in the rear of dwelling house No. 17 Street, was also put out with little damage. evening several men and boys were discovered r wood against a wooden dwelling house on t street, and had kindled a fire, when the police st arrested several of the ruffians. Two ere extinguished ere escaped, but they were well e police.

THE SITUATION LAST NIGHT.

is quiet to-night. A strong military patrol is all approaches to the burnt district. The is still in exciters, the gas not burning down. The weather is thick and rain falling.

SALOONS CLOSED—MILITARY GUARD.

noon to-day all bar rooms were closed by order n Mayor. The military guard forming a cordon nd the burnt district has been increased, and rson allowed to pass without a permit as for- The searcher with the lines. By command brigadier General J. N. Burill. [Signed] A. S. Ames, Military rule is a precautionary ure by the request of the Mayor.

MEETING OF INSURANCE ADJUSTERS.

preliminary meeting of insurance adjusters of rican and English companies was held at the e to close this evening. The meeting was organ- by the choice of E. T. Nichols, of the Ætna ford, Chairman, and H. E. Bowers, the North British, secretary. Thirty-six panies were represented. No definite in was taken. It was proposed to appoint a mittee for each of the principal cases of risks, meeting adjourned subject to the call of the man.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A meeting of the Governor and Executive ncil this afternoon the legislature was ordered to t next Tuesday.

ses of Massachusetts Insurance Companies.

EW YORK, November 12.—The *Spectator* fures the following list of losses of the Massachu- s insurance companies:

erican, Boston	$1,200,000
State, Worcester	200,000
ton, Boston, suspended	700,000
rston, Boston, suspended	800,000
of Boston, suspended	200,000
ge, Provincetown, suspended	50,000
hange, Boston, suspended	250,000
mill Hall, Boston, suspended	
men's, Boston	50,000
& National, Worcester, suspended	250,000
ocester, suspended	
ard, Boston, suspended	500,000
Boston, suspended	500,000
hants', Boston, suspended	2,000,000
ional, Boston, suspended	
rtune, Boston, suspended	1,000,000
ston, Boston, suspended	500,000
scott, Boston, suspended	
e and Leather Dealers', Boston, suspended	
uffolk	250,000
olk, Boston, suspended	1,000,000
shington, Boston	1,000,000
chester Mutual	140,000
hanics' Mutual	1,200,000
achusetts Mutual	1,200,000
chants' and Farmers'	300,000
ny Mutual	400,000
on Mutual	1,200,000

he Standard Company of this city, which was reted suspended, is perfectly solvent, having assets, or paying all Boston losses, of $250,000, and ues business as usual.

LOSSES OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORANGE, OHIO, November 12.—The Boston genagent of the Home Insurance Company, of Cotes, telegraphs here to-night that the total loss ome in Boston will be $4,247,900. As the pany has $7,000 reinsurance it makes its actual $42,500. The losses will be paid promptly.

The Effect Upon Trade.

EW YORK, November 12.—The *Bulletin* says of wool market, that dealers here recently added ity to Boston merchants, but the wool is still ally held here, or is in transit, and thus escaped struction. Only a small amount of Boston paper account of wool transactions is held here, and no s are entertained that there will be an extension will be necessary on maturity bills. A partial pension of the wool trade for weeks is expected, ere are no failures here now to be reported. ers are seriously affected. The actual sufferers be the public at large, as all stocks of woolens de is expected will be advanced from thirty to y per cent.

the dry goods trade the *Bulletin* also says: re is much confusion and uncertainty owing to absence of letters from Boston, but no great isiness is manifest. In the hide and leather trade re is an entire absence of panicky feeling. In hoot and shoe trade no crisis is anticipated. The timent prevails that all Boston dealers are in of standing and only may need an extension of e. Boston notes, who appeared here yesterday, e cheerfully gived the usual credit.

he insurance in London companies upon property in the burnt district of Boston is $2,800,000. A committee is to be sent to Boston by the London companies to investigate the original cause and progress of the conflagration, as subjects of general importance to insurance interests.

Relief for the Sufferers.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Yesterday's relief committee met this afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce, and adjourned to await further information from Boston. Wm. E. Dodge, President, yesterday telegraphed to the Mayor of Boston: "All New York is in sympathy with you. What can we do for you?" and to day received the following reply: "Thanks for your sympathy and kind offer of assistance. The fire is now fully under control. But few dwelling houses were burned. Meeting of relief committee will be held this morning, and as soon as the extent of our calamity is ascertained will communicate with you and inform you of our needs."

Comments of the London Press.

LONDON, November 12.—All the London morning papers comment on the Boston fire, and express sympathy for the sufferers. They attribute the calamity to the bad management of the fire department policy and the principal authorities. The *Standard* says the Boston fire is a scandal to civilization, and shows a most inefficient city government. It compares the small London fire brigade, and the narrow, crooked streets and alleys of London where fires seldom get beyond the building wherein they originate, to the thousands of undiscipline firemen, living in grand, open streets and squares in Boston. There, it says, the best portion of the city was destroyed for want of good management to prevent the progress of the flames, which were dimly stopped by the use of gunpowder. And this wretched business was because of intrusting to volunteer citizens what should be delegated to skilled, appointed operators.

Government Aid Offered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13, 1872.—The following telegram was forwarded to-day:

Treasury Department, Washington, November 12.—To Gen. B. F. Butler and Thos. Russell, Collector, Boston: The President authorizes me to say that every possible means of relief and aid will be afforded to the citizens of Boston by the government, and should circumstances seem to demand action by Congress, such action will be recommended by him.

[Signed] GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The International Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, November 12.—There were two applications to-day for the appointment of a Receiver of the International Insurance Company, one by the Boston fire-fighters and another by the Globe Bank, tendering the deepest sympathy in remembrance of favors tendered to Chicago in its calamity. [Prolonged applause.] Robert Lindblom, of Chicago, applied that the Relief Committee of that city on their way to Boston. Governor Perham, of Maine, was present, and tendered the sympathy of the State with others of and from its citizens. Xavier Donnelly, Esq., of Liverpool, sent in a check for $5,000, and the Boston house; Jordan, Marsh & Co., $1,000, and Chief Damerell, for the benefit of the firemen.

TEMPORARY POSTOFFICE.

It is understood that Postmaster Burt is endeavoring to make some arrangement with the trustees of Old South church to allow it to be temporarily used as a postoffice until the new office on Devonshire street is completed.

SHOE AND LEATHER MEN IN NEW QUARTERS.

Many large dry goods houses burned out have already opened in new quarters.

CLEARING AWAY THE RUINS

The work of opening passages through streets of the burned district was renewed with vigor to-day, and one thousand laborers being engaged. Near the fire engines have been withdrawn, except those employed in cooling the ruins beneath which are buried, which are being day out all over again swept by the flames. The safes of the Insurance Company and banks of the Sumner have been opened, and the contents found in condition.

SEARCHING FOR HUMAN REMAINS.

Scouring parties are at work in various localities, clearing away the ruins and searching for bodies of the firemen. The members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 are looking for the body of their late foreman, who disappeared on Sunday morning, and a gang of men are at work among the ruins of Weeks & Potter's store, in search of bodies which is supposed to be there.

MEETING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Insurance companies, at a meeting to-day, appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and ask him to call an extra session of the Legislature with a view of preserving their charters and saving the insurance business at home.

While relating to insurance gives the number of companies doing business in Boston at ninety-five, correctly twenty companies almost entire in the calculation of the report of the Insurance Commissioner. The total amount of the capital of the companies is $26,020,000. The combined assets are at risk and last stimulated will pay the amount of their policies in full. The Boston companies will pay from twenty to one hundred per cent. of an average of sixty per cent. of the amount of their risks. The following list, obtained from other sources, gives the approximate figures of the amount at risk by the companies named:

American, Philadelphia	$1,200,000
London	1,200,000
Delaware, Philadelphia	400,000
Hamilton, New York	600,000
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	500,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	500,000
Commerce, Philadelphia	500,000
Quaker City, Philadelphia	200,000
Hamilton, New York	72,000
Manhattan, New York	400,000
Home, New York	600,000
Worcester, Worcester	200,000

THE WORKING GIRLS.

Two thousand working girls are said to be thrown out of employment by the fire, and their needs are great.

THE BANKS—OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following official statement in regard to the Boston banks was forwarded to-day:

Hon. S. Southmill, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

Seven national banks were burned out by the fire, but the reopened their cash assets, and will immediately resume business. I have met the presidents of the twenty banks to-day, and they inform me that they will not exceed one-half their surplus of twelve millions of dollars. An excellent feeling prevails.

JOHN J. ANDREWS,
Comptroller of Currency.

The only bank that failed to settle to-day was the Freeman's. The bonds, gold and money of the bank were found in the safe all but the bonds and gold were taken by the temporary suspension, but the bank resumed business to-day.

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Boston Mutual Insurance Companies will all pay in full, and the average payments will reach ninety per cent.

ALL QUIET IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

A considerable quantity of rain fell last night and to-day. The streets passed quietly. The theaters are all closed. Strong military patrols were continued to-day.

SIX LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

Fears are entertained that six persons lost their lives by the falling of Weeks Potter's drug store on Sunday morning. Wm. Perry and B. Cochof Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, and a member of the Metropolitan police, are among those being since. Search will be made for the bodies.

INCENDIARIES ABOUT.

The fact that incendiaries are about is manifested by attempt made last night to fire the stable of a Foster, on Dudley street, Boston Highlands. Staples were found in the stable door and bay and between them and the ceiling and set on fire, immately the fire was discovered before it made progress and was extinguished. Another inary fire, in the rear of dwelling house No. 17 Street, was also put out with little damage. evening several men and boys were discovered r wood against a wooden dwelling house on t street, and had kindled a fire, when the police st arrested several of the ruffians. Two ere extinguished ere escaped, but they were well e police.

THE SITUATION LAST NIGHT.

It is quiet to-night. A strong military patrol is all approaches to the burnt district. The is still in exciters, the gas not burning down. The weather is thick and rain falling.

SALOONS CLOSED—MILITARY GUARD.

Noon to-day all bar rooms were closed by order n Mayor. The military guard forming a cordon nd the burnt district has been increased, and rson allowed to pass without a permit as for- The searcher with the lines. By command brigadier General J. N. Burill. [Signed] A. S. Ames, Military rule is a precautionary ure by the request of the Mayor.

MEETING OF INSURANCE ADJUSTERS.

A preliminary meeting of insurance adjusters of rican and English companies was held at the e to close this evening. The meeting was organ- by the choice of E. T. Nichols, of the Ætna ford, Chairman, and H. E. Bowers, the North British, secretary. Thirty-six panies were represented. No definite in was taken. It was proposed to appoint a mittee for each of the principal cases of risks. meeting adjourned subject to the call of the man.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A meeting of the Governor and Executive ncil this afternoon the legislature was ordered to t next Tuesday.

ses of Massachusetts Insurance Companies.

EW YORK, November 12.—The *Spectator* fures the following list of losses of the Massachu- s insurance companies:

erican, Boston	$1,200,000
State, Worcester	200,000
ton, Boston, suspended	700,000
rston, Boston, suspended	800,000
of Boston, suspended	200,000
ge, Provincetown, suspended	50,000
hange, Boston, suspended	250,000
mill Hall, Boston, suspended	
men's, Boston	50,000
& National, Worcester, suspended	250,000
ocester, suspended	
ard, Boston, suspended	500,000
Boston, suspended	500,000
hants', Boston, suspended	2,000,000
ional, Boston, suspended	
rtune, Boston, suspended	1,000,000
ston, Boston, suspended	500,000
scott, Boston, suspended	
e and Leather Dealers', Boston, suspended	
uffolk	250,000
olk, Boston, suspended	1,000,000
shington, Boston	1,000,000
chester Mutual	140,000
hanics' Mutual	1,200,000
achusetts Mutual	1,200,000
chants' and Farmers'	300,000
ny Mutual	400,000
on Mutual	1,200,000

The Standard Company of this city, which was reted suspended, is perfectly solvent, having assets, or paying all Boston losses, of $250,000, and ues business as usual.

LOSSES OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORANGE, OHIO, November 12.—The Boston genagent of the Home Insurance Company, of Cotes, telegraphs here to-night that the total loss ome in Boston will be $4,247,900. As the pany has $7,000 reinsurance it makes its actual $42,500. The losses will be paid promptly.

The Effect Upon Trade.

EW YORK, November 12.—The *Bulletin* says of wool market, that dealers here recently added ity to Boston merchants, but the wool is still ally held here, or is in transit, and thus escaped struction. Only a small amount of Boston paper account of wool transactions is held here, and no s are entertained that there will be an extension will be necessary on maturity bills. A partial pension of the wool trade for weeks is expected. ere are no failures here now to be reported. ers are seriously affected. The actual sufferers be the public at large, as all stocks of woolens de is expected will be advanced from thirty to y per cent.

the dry goods trade the *Bulletin* also says: re is much confusion and uncertainty owing to absence of letters from Boston, but no great isiness is manifest. In the hide and leather trade re is an entire absence of panicky feeling. In hoot and shoe trade no crisis is anticipated. The timent prevails that all Boston dealers are in of standing and only may need an extension of e. Boston notes, who appeared here yesterday, e cheerfully gived the usual credit.

he insurance in London companies upon property in the burnt district of Boston is $2,800,000. A committee is to be sent to Boston by the London companies to investigate the original cause and progress of the conflagration, as subjects of general importance to insurance interests.

Relief for the Sufferers.

NEW YORK, November 12.—Yesterday's relief committee met this afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce, and adjourned to await further information from Boston. Wm. E. Dodge, President, yesterday telegraphed to the Mayor of Boston: "All New York is in sympathy with you. What can we do for you?" and to day received the following reply: "Thanks for your sympathy and kind offer of assistance. The fire is now fully under control. But few dwelling houses were burned. Meeting of relief committee will be held this morning, and as soon as the extent of our calamity is ascertained will communicate with you and inform you of our needs."

Comments of the London Press.

LONDON, November 12.—All the London morning papers comment on the Boston fire, and express sympathy for the sufferers. They attribute the calamity to the bad management of the fire department policy and the principal authorities. The *Standard* says the Boston fire is a scandal to civilization, and shows a most inefficient city government. It compares the small London fire brigade, and the narrow, crooked streets and alleys of London where fires seldom get beyond the building wherein they originate, to the thousands of undisciplined firemen, living in grand, open streets and squares in Boston. There, it says, the best portion of the city was destroyed for want of good management to prevent the progress of the flames, which were dimly stopped by the use of gunpowder. And this wretched business was because of intrusting to volunteer citizens what should be delegated to skilled, appointed operators.

Government Aid Offered.

WASHINGTON, D.C., November 13, 1872.—The following telegram was forwarded to-day:

Treasury Department, Washington, November 12.—To Gen. B. F. Butler and Thos. Russell, Collector, Boston: The President authorizes me to say that every possible means of relief and aid will be afforded to the citizens of Boston by the government, and should circumstances seem to demand action by Congress, such action will be recommended by him.

[Signed] GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The International Insurance Company.

NEW YORK, November 12.—There were two applications to-day for the appointment of a Receiver of the International Insurance Company, one by the Boston fire-fighters and another by the Globe Bank, tendering the deepest sympathy in remembrance of favors tendered to Chicago in its calamity. [Prolonged applause.] Robert Lindblom, of Chicago, applied that the Relief Committee of that city on their way to Boston. Governor Perham, of Maine, was present, and tendered the sympathy of State with others of and from its citizens. Xavier Donnelly, Esq., of Liverpool, sent in a check for $5,000, and the Boston house; Jordan, Marsh & Co., $1,000, and Chief Damerell, for the benefit of the firemen.

TEMPORARY POSTOFFICE.

It is understood that Postmaster Burt is endeavoring to make some arrangement with the trustees of Old South church to allow it to be temporarily used as a postoffice until the new office on Devonshire street is completed.

SHOE AND LEATHER MEN IN NEW QUARTERS.

Many large dry goods houses burned out have already opened in new quarters.

CLEARING AWAY THE RUINS

The work of opening passages through streets of the burned district was renewed with vigor to-day, and one thousand laborers being engaged. Near the fire engines have been withdrawn, except those employed in cooling the ruins beneath which are buried, which are being day out all over again swept by the flames. The safes of the Insurance Company and banks of the Sumner have been opened, and the contents found in condition.

SEARCHING FOR HUMAN REMAINS.

Scouring parties are at work in various localities, clearing away the ruins and searching for bodies of the firemen. The members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 are looking for the body of their late foreman, who disappeared on Sunday morning, and a gang of men are at work among the ruins of Weeks & Potter's store, in search of bodies which is supposed to be there.

MEETING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Insurance companies, at a meeting to-day, appointed a committee to wait on the Governor and ask him to call an extra session of the Legislature with a view of preserving their charters and saving the insurance business at home.

While relating to insurance gives the number of companies doing business in Boston at ninety-five, correctly twenty companies almost entire in the calculation of the report of the Insurance Commissioner. The total amount of the capital of the companies is $26,020,000. The combined assets are at risk and last stimulated will pay the amount of their policies in full. The Boston companies will pay from twenty to one hundred per cent. of an average of sixty per cent. of the amount of their risks. The following list, obtained from other sources, gives the approximate figures of the amount at risk by the companies named:

American, Philadelphia	$1,200,000
London	1,200,000
Delaware, Philadelphia	400,000
Hamilton, New York	600,000
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia	500,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	500,000
Commerce, Philadelphia	500,000
Quaker City, Philadelphia	200,000
Hamilton, New York	72,000
Manhattan, New York	400,000
Home, New York	600,000
Worcester, Worcester	200,000

THE WORKING GIRLS.

Two thousand working girls are said to be thrown out of employment by the fire, and their needs are great.

THE BANKS—OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following official statement in regard to the Boston banks was forwarded to-day:

Hon. S. Southmill, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

Seven national banks were burned out by the fire, but the reopened their cash assets, and will immediately resume business. I have met the presidents of the twenty banks to-day, and they inform me that they will not exceed one-half their surplus of twelve millions of dollars. An excellent feeling prevails.

JOHN J. ANDREWS,
Comptroller of Currency.

The only bank that failed to settle to-day was the Freeman's. The bonds, gold and money of the bank were found in the safe all but the bonds and gold were taken by the temporary suspension, but the bank resumed business to-day.

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Boston Mutual Insurance Companies will all pay in full, and the average payments will reach ninety per cent.

ALL QUIET IN THE BURNT DISTRICT.

A considerable quantity of rain fell last night and to-day. The streets passed quietly. The theaters are all closed. Strong military patrols were continued to-day.

SIX LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.

Fears are entertained that six persons lost their lives by the falling of Weeks Potter's drug store on Sunday morning. Wm. Perry and B. Cochof Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, and a member of the Metropolitan police, are among those being since. Search will be made for the bodies.

INCENDIARIES ABOUT.

The fact that incendiaries are about is manifested by attempt made last night to fire the stable of a Foster, on Dudley street, Boston Highlands. Staples were found in the stable door and bay and between them and the ceiling and set on fire, immately the fire was discovered before it made progress and was extinguished. Another inary fire, in the rear of dwelling house No. 17 Street, was also put out with little damage. evening several men and boys were discovered r wood against a wooden dwelling house on t street, and had kindled a fire, when the police st arrested several of the ruffians. Two ere extinguished ere escaped, but they were well e police.

THE SITUATION LAST NIGHT.

It is quiet to-night. A strong military patrol is all approaches to the burnt district. The is still in exciters, the gas not burning down. The weather is thick and rain falling.

SALOONS CLOSED—MILITARY GUARD.

Noon to-day all bar rooms were closed by order n Mayor. The military guard forming a cordon nd the burnt district has been increased, and rson allowed to pass without a permit as for- The searcher with the lines. By command brigadier General J. N. Burill. [Signed] A. S. Ames, Military rule is a precautionary ure by the request of the Mayor.

MEETING OF INSURANCE ADJUSTERS.

A preliminary meeting of insurance adjusters of rican and English companies was held at the e to close this evening. The meeting was organ- by the choice of E. T. Nichols, of the Ætna ford, Chairman, and H. E. Bowers, the North British, secretary. Thirty-six panies were represented. No definite in was taken. It was proposed to appoint a mittee for each of the principal cases of risks. meeting adjourned subject to the call of the man.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A meeting of the Governor and Executive ncil this afternoon the legislature was ordered to t next Tuesday.

ses of Massachusetts Insurance Companies.

EW YORK, November 12.—The *Spectator* fures the following list of losses of the Massachu- s insurance companies:

erican, Boston	$1,200,000
State, Worcester	200,000
ton, Boston, suspended	700,000
rston, Boston, suspended	800,000
of Boston, suspended	200,000
ge, Provincetown, suspended	50,000
hange, Boston, suspended	250,000
mill Hall, Boston, suspended	
men's, Boston	50,000
& National, Worcester, suspended	250,000
ocester, suspended	
ard, Boston, suspended	500,000
Boston, suspended	500,000
hants', Boston, suspended	2,000,000
ional, Boston, suspended	
rtune, Boston, suspended	1,000,000
ston, Boston, suspended	500,000
scott, Boston, suspended	
e and Leather Dealers', Boston, suspended	
uffolk	250,000
olk, Boston, suspended	1,000,000
shington, Boston	1,000,000
chester Mutual	140,000
hanics' Mutual	1,200,000
achusetts Mutual	1,200,000
chants' and Farmers'	300,000
ny Mutual	400,000
on Mutual	1,200,000

The Standard Company of this city, which was reted suspended, is perfectly solvent, having assets, or paying all Boston losses, of $250,000, and ues business as usual.

LOSSES OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

ORANGE, OHIO, November 12.—The Boston genagent of the Home Insurance Company, of Cotes, telegraphs here to-night that the total loss ome in Boston will be $4,247,900. As the pany has $7,000 reinsurance it makes its actual $42,500. The losses will be paid promptly.

The Effect Upon Trade.

EW YORK, November 12.—The *Bulletin* says of wool market, that dealers here recently added ity to Boston merchants, but the wool is still ally held here, or is in transit, and thus escaped struction. Only a small amount of Boston paper account of wool transactions is held here, and no s are entertained that there will be an extension will be necessary on maturity bills. A partial pension of the wool trade for weeks is expected. ere are no failures here now to be reported. ers are seriously affected. The actual sufferers be the public at large, as all stocks of woolens de is expected will be advanced from thirty to y per cent.

the dry goods trade the *Bulletin* also says: re is much confusion and uncertainty owing to absence of letters from Boston, but no great isiness is manifest. In the hide and leather trade re is an entire absence of panicky feeling. In hoot and shoe trade no crisis is anticipated. The timent prevails that all Boston dealers are in of standing and only may need an extension of e. Boston notes, who appeared here yesterday, e cheerfully gived the usual credit.

he insurance in London companies upon property

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Road Throws Up Mt. Vernon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ORRVILLE, OHIO, November 12, 1872.

The Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Road is now running regular trains through to Mt. Vernon. The same company is pushing forward a branch from Oxford, in Holmes county, to Dresden, making a new route to Cincinnati via Zanesville.

Rapid Progress of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Texas Central Roads.

PARSONS, KANSAS, November 12.—Yesterday the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad removed its offices to Coddo, twenty-three miles south of Alako. The track is now within eleven miles of Red River. All the piers of the great bridge to cross that stream are completed, and the superstructure is rapidly going up. The track is now forty-two miles in operation to Dallas, and will be completed to Dennison by the first of January next. The gap between the two roads is now forty-two miles. Cotton and cattle shipments are increasing daily and the business season will exceed one hundred thousand head of cattle and thirty thousand bales of cotton. Over four car loads of troops passed down the road to-day for various parts. General Manager Stevens, General Superintendent Woodward and a party of railroad men passed on the road to-day on a tour of observation and investment in Texas. The Arapahoe, Kiowa and Comanche chiefs, with women and children to the number of seventy, also went down the road to-day. They go home with profuse professions of peace and obedience to the Great Father at Washington.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Germania, from Hamburg, arrived at New York yesterday.

One of the Adams Express cars was burned at Newark yesterday morning. The loss, at first stated at $40,000, proves to be much less than this amount. The whole contents of the car did not exceed $10,000, only a portion of which were destroyed.

N. B. Durfee, ex-member of Congress, died at Tiverton, Rhode Island, yesterday, aged sixty years.

Action has been brought against the German Savings Bank of New York, to recover $40,700 unpaid taxes, and $5,000 penalty for failing to make annual returns.

The steamship Arizona, which sailed from Panama for San Diego, Cal., is now eight days overdue, and grave apprehensions are felt for her safety.

Col. Wm. Grosvenor, a leader in the late "Liberal" party, has assumed the position of editor of the St. Louis *Evening Dispatch*.

The trial of Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson, on a charge of intoxication and lewdness, commenced yesterday before the Louisville, Kentucky, Presbytery.

A fierce gale raged over Paterson, N. J., and vicinity all last evening, and did considerable damage to property.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Total Internal Revenue Receipts.

Erroneous Cabinet Speculations.

THE NEW SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Preparing the Capitol for Congress.

Auction Sale of Navy Vessels.

Congratulations to the President Upon His Re-election.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1872.

Internal Revenue of the Last Fiscal Year.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will show that the total revenue for taxes on spirits for the year ending June 30, 1872, was $49,475,516; from tobacco $33,736,171; from beer and fermented liquors $8,258,498, and from incomes $14,436,262. For the preceding year the receipts were from spirits $46,281,848; tobacco $33,578,907; beer $7,159,740, and incomes $18,378,598.

A Statement Denied.

Frederick Douglass to day authorizes a denial of the report that he is using his influence to secure for John M. Langston the position of Attorney General in the next cabinet, an appointment which all those most likely to know pronounce simply impossible, and for several reasons Mr. Douglass has applied for no office on his own behalf or on that of his friends.

The New Solicitor General.

Mr. Samuel J. Phillips, whose appointment as solicitor General is generally expected, is Chairman of the North Carolina Republican Committee, and was for some time Assistant United States District Attorney for that State, filling the office with great credit, and is highly spoken of in respect both to his personal and professional qualifications.

Capitol Repairs.

The hall of the House of Representatives is nearly prepared for the use of the members, and everything will be ready for business by the beginning of next week. The old carpet has been replaced, and but little repairing or renovating done during the session. The well worn desks of the members will finish their term of service with the close of the next session, it being the intention to sell them and substitute others smaller in size, in order that the fifty additional seats required for the larger House, may be conveniently arranged within the area now occupied by the members.

Sale of Navy Vessels.

The Navy Department advertises for sale, at auction at New York, December 12th, the Ghorriere and Albany, two of the largest and most useless vessels in the navy. Other sales are expected to follow this spirit of economy now delivered of the care of its surplus and unserviceable property.

Official Congratulations.

The governments of Russia and of Spain have instructed their representatives to-day to forward to President Grant the official congratulations of their home governments upon his re-election and the emphatic approval by the people of his administration.

WASHINGTON, November 12, 1872.

RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA.

President Grant, General Sherman and other officials returned from Philadelphia this morning.

Congressional Election Returns.

The Internal Revenue Collectors and Assessors, now numbering two hundred and thirty, will be reduced to eighty by January next. Commissioner Delano is now considering the list of the collection districts with that view.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed Wm. Patrick United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Missouri, in place of Krum, lately elected to a judgeship.

AN AMBASSADOR.

Mr. Brassey, member of Parliament for Hastings, England, who arrived here in his steam yacht, now lying off the harbor, has been invited to visit the President to-day by Secretary Fish.

INTERNAL REVENUE RETURNS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates the receipts of the Bureau for the present fiscal year at one hundred and five millions, or thirty millions more than the year 1872. It is not generally known, but the tobacco and spirit interests are satisfied with the late law of Congress, and therefore little opposition will be made to the reduction of it will be recommended, unless in the manner of the establishment of a number of the districts, in order to render the system more compact and to reduce the expenses.

PRESIDENTIAL CONGRATULATIONS.

As explanatory of the recent diplomatic call on President Grant, to congratulate him on his re-election, it can be truthfully stated that the Ministers from Spain and Belgium last week severally received telegrams from their respective governments instructing them so to act. This was the origin of the attempt to call a meeting of the Foreign Ministers to call in a body at the Executive Mansion. Secretary Fish, at the time of the attempt, was not consulted, and heard of it only on the occasion to pay his respects. He told the Ministers that it was not his own request, and ther

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1872.

An examination into the causes of the Boston disaster, or rather of the rapid spread of the fire, appears to establish the fact that it was principally owing to the "Mansard roofs" by which the greater portion of the destroyed buildings were covered. Several of the papers of the devastated city have articles upon the subject; and it is said that, a number of years ago, when the section now ravaged was rebuilt, the owners were warned by insurance men that the addition of these roofs was but a preparation for an extensive fire. It is easy to understand how these frail structures, away up in the air, in many instances almost, if not quite, beyond the reach of water, as soon as ablaze should scatter the burning fragments to other roofs, and in this manner constitute the material on which the conflagration fed. Let Pittsburgh, as well as other cities, take warning from the lesson.

With the expiration of the Forty-second Congress, on the 4th of March next, the terms of twenty-four Senators will be concluded. Of these Senators twenty are Republicans, three are Democrats, and one belongs to the Liberal Republican party. COLE, of California, FERRY, of Connecticut, PATTERSON, of New Hampshire, and CORBETT, of Oregon, have already Republican successors. In North Carolina and Georgia, Legislatures have been chosen which will elect Democrats to the Senate in the places held by POOL, of the former State, and HILL, of the latter. The Senate at present consists of fifty-four Republicans, seventeen Democrats and five Liberals. These last are Messrs. SCHURZ, FENTON, SUMNER, TIPTON and TRUMBULL, who will, of course, vote with the Democrats, raising the Democratic opposition to the number of twenty-two.

IN VIEW of the magnanimous spirit exhibited by the victors toward the vanquished, and of the straightforward and manly way in which, as a general thing, the people of the Southern States accept the results of the late election, it is to be hoped that the Northern portion of the late so-called party of "reconciliation" may speedily bring their own bickerings and animosities to a close. As it is, the "Liberals" and Democrats, late so lamb-like in pacific disposition, are turning upon one another with the rending ravenousness of wolves, each attributing the overwhelming defeat of the coalition to the cowardice or treachery of the other party to the bargain. Having miserably failed in their combined efforts to hoodwink and delude the people, they are now vociferously accusing each other of bad faith; on the ground, it is to be supposed, that no matter what abominable jugglery was attempted on the masses, the authors and agents of the conspiracy were bound "in honor" to stand by one another to the end. Altogether, it is a very curious and instructive revelation.

HOWEVER sincerely the majority of the principal organs of the coalition may be in their expressions of regret over the defeat of their candidate, it is quite clear that the number includes one paper which is perfectly satisfied with the result. This is the New York *Sun*, which, it is shrewdly suspected in most quarters, deluded GREELEY in order to see him all the more thoroughly beaten. At all events, that journal has a very remarkable way of showing its sympathy. In a recent article on the favorite Saturday recreation of the veteran editor, it indulges in a vein of such mocking, Mephistophelian sarcasm, that the pouring of vitriol upon the hapless victim would be an act of mercy in comparison. "Still," says the *Sun*, after doing its utmost to make him appear contemptible, "he is just as great a man as he was six months ago—and much more experienced;" a reminder which is administered by way of a parting shot. It is not our province to inquire into the cause of the *Sun's* enmity; but it is certain that the retaliatory course it has pursued furnishes one of the most extraordinary instances and samples of revenge on record.

THE iron trade just now presents some remarkable phases. There are at present in this city agents of an English house, who offer to deliver in Pittsburgh sixteen thousand tons of ore from Algeria, at prices quite moderate. At the figures named the ore would not cost more than Lake Superior ore at the prices spoken of for next season. Ores are also offering from Nova Scotia at figures still less than the African ore. These ores are warranted to yield sixty-two per cent. of iron. Should Superior ores continue to advance, the foreign product will at once come in competition with them. It is remarkable that these ores can be carried such long distances by water, and then freighted several hundred miles inland and offered at prices so moderate. Should the demand for iron continue to increase, it will no doubt stimulate the development of our mines of low grade ore. The hills of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia are rich in iron ore—if a lower per cent., it is true, than those of the Superior region, but which, considering the difference in cost, must soon find a market. It would be an anomaly, indeed, should the iron ores of Africa be brought into competition with those of Lake Superior, in the Pittsburgh market.

IN THE COURSE of some observations concerning the assembling of the convention for the revision of the Constitution of this State, a leading "Liberal" journal expresses its fear that "the disease from which Pennsylvania is suffering lies too far below the surface to be cured by constitutional amendments." The concern of that paper for the welfare of the Keystone State is very touching, no doubt, but it is wholly gratuitous and uncalled for. The people of this Commonwealth are by no means unmindful of the evils which surround them, or callous to the importance of improvement and reform. Unquestionably Pennsylvania, like other States, has its share of corruption, venality and greed; but, as is sufficiently shown by the fact that the calling of the Convention was the result of a general determination on the part of the people to effect a radical alteration in the system out of which whatever ills may have suffered from have principally grown, the better element of the State is so largely in the preponderance that not the slightest doubt need be entertained of the ability of the Commonwealth to guard its own conscience without any outside assistance whatever. The probability is that the magnificent majority which it cast for President GRANT has made the paper in question sick; wherefore, to its distempered vision, all things seem "diseased" and out of joint.

PEOPLE in general were perhaps not aware how completely the late Gen. MEADE was penetrated with the spirit of Republicanism, and how much he was beloved by the people where he was intimately known. Thus a German paper of Philadelphia, the *Deutsche*, says:

"To Philadelphians he was the noble, amiable, meritorious man, not merely the famous General, the deliverer of the North, and especially Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, from the terrors of war. They saw in him not only the glorious victor of Gettysburg, but also the excellent, patriotic fellow citizen, the honored promoter of everything good and beautiful, the friend of the poor and the oppressed, and the man who, as well in all serious public affairs as in joyous festivals, evinced the most lively interest in the welfare of his fellow townsmen. General Meade was at home in Philadelphia, and knew, respected and loved by all. His simple, modest bearing had opened to him all hearts, while for his eminent intellectual qualities as well as for his stainless integrity, they held him in the greatest consideration. No one of our famous popular Generals of the last war was so much of a favorite with the people, so beloved and respected, as General Meade. . . . Toward the Germans he was always especially communicative, and had the most lively sympathy for the movements set on foot by the German element, such as the Humboldt commemoration, the celebration of peace, and the fair in aid of the wounded in Germany. At the singing festivals, shooting festivals, Turner festivals, he always was one of the first of the invited guests, and cheerfully attended, that he might rejoice in the joyful exercises of his fellow citizens. Goodness of heart and nobleness of soul adorned this famous man not less than the renown of his great deeds in war."

When thinking of General MEADE's character, talents and popularity where he was known, one cannot but think to what he might possibly have attained if he had lived a few years longer.

THE days of the German *Herrenhaus* would seem to be numbered—at least, in its present form. Among the Berlin dispatches in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday two related to this subject, one of them announcing the resolution of the government and the other the wish of BISMARCK to effect a radical reform in the organization of the Upper House of the Diet. Though at first designed to be a transcript, so to speak, of the English House of Lords, the *Herrenhaus*, unlike the English body of corresponding name, is not the result of slow historical growth, and therefore has no such far-reaching roots in the life of the nation as enable those of the House of Lords for the present to resist the many influences which tend to its overthrow. The German House of Peers is of recent origin, and owes its existence to a mere paragraph in a written constitution. Almost from the first, too, its members have been unfortunate in the selection of leaders for the direction of its policy, and instead of justifying the establishment of their chamber, by judicious and helpful service, they have proved themselves genuine obstructionists. Whenever the policy of the government favored their order, they were always on the side of the government, but offered determined opposition as often as the ministry proposed a measure of different tendency. At length the patience of BISMARCK and the Emperor is apparently exhausted, and it seems now probable that before many months the *Herrenhaus* will be either abolished or so reorganized as to deprive it of the power which it has not known how to exercise with judgment.

AN EFFECT OF THE FIRE.

A seismologist of some distinction expressed the opinion, some years ago, that if an earthquake as violent as one which occurred in the early history of Boston were to occur there at the present time, it would certainly destroy a great part of the city. And the same authority, if we rightly remember, further expressed the opinion that the situation of the city makes it liable to a similar visitation. We know not what importance has been attached to this speculation by the inhabitants of the American Athens, but we are sure that some people at a distance would have been less surprised by the report that Boston had suffered the fate of Caracas than they were by the dispatch of last Sunday morning, which stated that it was threatened with the fate of Chicago. Boston, with its peculiarly solid constructions and perfectly organized and carefully managed municipal government, was generally thought of as less exposed than almost any other city in the country to the perils of fire. Certainly, the burning of no other large city on the continent could have given such emphasis to the warning, or such effect to the lessons, which seem to be everywhere derived from the calamity. Chicago, both in its construction and position, was peculiarly liable to the desolation which befel it. The houses were largely built of wood, and in the use of less inflammable material little care or skill had been applied to guard against the danger of fire. Then, the situation of the city, on the shore of the lake and on the edge of vast level spaces, open to sweeping winds, was an additional circumstance of peril. When all things were taken into account, it appeared almost wonderful that the place had been spared so long. And while in rebuilding their desolated city, the people of Chicago have taken, or at least tried to take, all the precautions suggested by their locality and recent calamity, to prevent a repetition of the late catastrophe, the inhabitants of other cities have perhaps congratulated themselves on their exemption from circumstances rendering extraordinary precautions necessary. It is certain, at any rate, that the first impression produced by the Chicago disaster as to the inadequacy of the ordinary agencies for protection against fire had gradually grown faint, or had given place to a degree of apathy or unconcern which the Boston calamity may have been needed to banish. Among people capable of comprehending facts there cannot easily be any difference of opinion concerning its import in relation to property. In the light of the fire which has just laid Boston in ashes, in despite of the fact that the firemen were on the spot at the beginning of the conflagration, possessions in our American cities must seem held by an uncertainty of tenure, which, by its painful stimulus can hardly fail to revolutionize both the business of insurance and the common means provided for the arrest of fire.

STILL WEDDED TO ITS IDOLS.

Surely it is time for the most ingrained Bourbon in the country to surrender his opposition to the Constitutional amendments. This, however, it seems utterly impossible for the Pittsburgh *Post* to do. Remarking on the claim of the Republicans that President GRANT's majority on the popular vote will reach fully half a million, that paper says the claim, if true, makes him "the ingrown President," their vote for him being above that figure; adding that "the people of the United States must submit to what may emphatically be called negro rule," and declaring that "the blackest fraud, united with the blackest men, have dirtied the old flag all over." The *Post* further affirms that on the basis of the white vote of the people, which has heretofore always elected Presidents, "GRANT is a beaten candidate;" an assertion wholly at variance with the truth, since if every Southern State had pronounced for GREELEY, the result would still have been the same, President GRANT's popular majority in each of the Free States being in almost every case considerably, and in many instances enormously, above the colored vote of those States. This, however, is not the point. The point is the invincible prejudice of that paper against the negro, and against admitting him to an equal chance in work and citizenship with the rest of the American people. This is the spirit which has heretofore hindered the regeneration of the Southern States, and retarded the solution of their problem. The special needs of those States are credit, immigration, and an entire reconstruction of public sentiment with regard to the negro as a man and a citizen. Yet here is a Northern Democratic paper which, instead of lending its influence to reconcile that portion of our country to the established order of things, and trying to educate it up to the general sentiment of the age with respect to human rights, is doing all it can to keep alive the miserable caste feeling which so long as it exists, must inevitably operate to the disadvantage, not only of the States immediately concerned, but also of the country at large. The better spirit of the GREELEY movement, if it ever find a lodgment in the mind of the *Post*, certainly did not continue beyond the election.

WE have already referred to the understood fact that the purchase by the government of the telegraph lines of the country, and their use as a part of the national postal system, will be urged upon Congress at its ensuing session. Once fairly tried, there is little doubt that the plan would meet with general acceptation and favor. In England the benefit of the system to the people has been immense, whilst the lines have yielded so large a revenue that the government has the rates of transmission, low as they were before, are to be at once reduced one-half. Of course the whole subject, before any action is taken upon it, will undergo thorough discussion at the hands of the people and the press; but there does not seem to be any good reason why the introduction of the system into this country should not, at least measurably, be productive of advantages similar to those which the people of Great Britain have derived from its establishment.

WITH a view to take advantage of the new route for eastern commerce, opened by the Suez canal, and to recover for the Italian cities a portion, at least, of their former trade, a new ocean steamship company has been formed at Milan, with a capital of $2,000,000. It is proposed to construct a fleet of first class steamers to ply between Genoa, Venice, and the other Italian cities, via the Suez canal, with China, India and Australia. Mr. John Roach, the famous Pennsylvania ship builder, at Chester, above Wilmington, on the Delaware, has forwarded the outlines of a contract at his best terms, for building a number of the new vessels, and there is every reason to anticipate its ratification by the company. Should this be the case, Mr. Roach will be the first to compete with England in this branch of industry, and the initiative so we will have been taken toward opening one of the great trade routes of the future.

A NEW avenue of employment is now opened to women. The proprietor of a large hotel at Holyoke, Mass., weary of the insufficient impudence to guests of male clerks, bethought him to try the experiment of putting a lady in that position. A young lady was employed, who not only attended to all her office duties faithfully and well, but also had charge of the large library. The guests say no one ever looked so well after their comfort as the lady clerk has done. Another result of her presence at the desk was the frequent gathering in the office of the lady guests of the house, thus banishing smoking and "horse talk" among the gentlemen.

THE prospects of a creditable display of the industrial products of this country are constantly improving. In the judgment of the commissioners, the department of information are superior, the American department at the Vienna Exposition will surpass in merit and interest that at Paris. Although the attention of our people was called to the subject late, there has been prompt and efficient action taken, and if Congress will, as it should, make a liberal and prompt appropriation for the purpose, Americans who visit the Austrian capital next summer will have no cause to be ashamed.

THE new Terrace Winter Garden theater, on the corner of Third avenue and Fifty-ninth street, New York, will be opened to the public on the 18th inst., when a German opera never before produced in this country will be given. Among the leading artists in the company, who have already arrived from Europe, are Madame Lichtmay, Miss Clara Peri, Mlle Rotelli, Mlle Beckman, Mr. Horn, tenor, Mr. Lafontaine, baritone, and Mr. Charles Speitzler, basso. The theater will seat 2,500 persons, while the gardens attached will accommodate as many more.

THE receipts of cotton at all ports for last week were 136,586 bales, against 120,462 bales the previous week. The total receipts since September 1, 1872, are 780,872 bales, against 868,195 for the same period of last year, showing an increase in the present crop of 218,677 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 76,256 bales, against 41,151 last year. The total exports for expired portion of the cotton year are 369,245 bales, against 230,350 last year. The stock at all the ports is 315,729 bales, against 297,186 for same date in 1871.

THE total imports of foreign goods at the port of New York during the past week were $8,697,572, compared of $1,584,316 of dry goods and $7,113,256 of general merchandise, the latter including a heavy invoice of toy and fancy goods for the approaching holiday season.

THE St. Paul *Dispatch*, one of the "liberal" organs, comforts its readers with the suggestion that those who are tired of "crow" can now partake of "cooked goose."

JOSEPH PENDERGAST, a native of Ireland, aged sixty-one, died in New York on Saturday, from grief over the death of his wife, who deceased on Thursday.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The red sun gathers up his beams
To bid the withered earth farewell,
And voices from the swelling streams
Are ringing with the evening bell;
The cool lake throbs with restless grief
Where late the water lilies grew,
While autumn fowl, and autumn leaf,
Are sailing down the river blue.

Forsaken are the woodland shrines,
The birds to warmer lands have fled,
And winds are waving through the pines
A dirge for summer's glorious dead;
Even man forsakes his daily strife,
And muses on the radiance flown,
As if in nature's changing life
He saw the picture of his own.

The passenger agents of the various railroad companies state that, as a result of the epizootic, there is a noticeable falling off of travel. The trouble and inconvenience of getting from one depot to another, has deterred many from traveling at the present.

The scientific men who are to pass the winter on Mount Washington, are trying to teach a Newfoundland dog to go down the mountain for their mail and do other errands.

New Hampshire possesses a natural curiosity in one of its ponds, in the shape of a genuine floating island," ninety-six feet in circumference. It is covered with low bushes, and presents a novel appearance, as it is often seen floating about at the mercy of the winds.

The most noteworthy zoological circumstance of the season is that of the enthusiastic investigator who has been supping on Welsh rabbits for a week past, in order that he may be able to ascertain whether nightmares are subject to the horse disease.

Three large companies in Westphalia, Germany, have combined themselves into one association, which is perhaps the greatest combination with this iron trade in the world. The annual production of the works which it controls is 20,000 tons of steel, and 220,000 tons of iron in various forms—pig, rails, &c.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey last week unanimously decided that an act submitting the question of license or no license for the sale of liquor to a popular vote is constitutional. This decision seems to have been somewhat unexpected, as it conflicts with an opinion given to the Legislature last winter by the Attorney General.

The French steamer St. Laurent, which was due at New York a week ago, has not arrived, and, although it is probable that she has had unfavorable winds, considerable anxiety is felt for her safety. The Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis and family are among the passengers.

The newspapers of the country are urged to warn advertisers that postmasters are forbidden by law to deliver letters addressed to initials or fictitious names, unless sent to the care of some responsible person.

It is said that the church in all its varied denominations is represented among Wall street speculators. Many preachers are working for such small salaries that they are tempted to look to the stock exchange and other Wall street bubbles for assistance, and after a while the habit becomes too strong to be broken.

Out of the forty millions of inhabitants of the United States, more of them look to Wellington, O., for their cheese than to any other point. For more than a quarter of a century that article has gravitated to the town from all surrounding points, and every year has seen an increase in the quantity received and shipped away. At present the trade has assumed gigantic proportions.

In his next report, the Secretary of War will urge that the numerous disused Southern arsenals be sold. Two additional arsenals, one on the Pacific and the other on the Atlantic coast, will, with that at Rock Island, be all that the service needs. Military expenditures, tax-payers will be pleased to know, are on a descending scale.

A Japanese gentleman of great enterprise and an immense fortune, is looking about in Western Missouri for the right spot to establish an Industrial Home of his countrymen. He calculates to bring over at first about five hundred men.

A bill has been introduced into the Australian Legislature, which provides for compulsory education in free schools—a sign of progress which proves that the enlightened people of that colony have studied the American system with commendable care.

One of the novelties at the American Institute, in New York, is a saw with diamond teeth. It cuts its way through all opposition in rapidly slicing a marble block into thin sheets. Only a few of these precious stones are set several inches apart, but steady force drives them to and fro vigorously without wearing off their sharp angles.

One of the best things that Congress can do this winter is to act upon the proposition of superintendent Walker for an immediate census of the United States, to be taken in 1875. By all means, there should be had a grand centennial enumeration, and it is none too soon to arrange the preliminaries for it.

Not less than twenty astronomers have made arrangements for taking photographs of the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, which is to take place in December, 1874.

A remarkable fossil bird was lately discovered in Western Kansas that is creating not a little sensation among savants. It differs widely from all known birds. It is about as large as a pigeon, and has been named *ichthyornus dispar*, which signifies a fish-bird.

The proper answer to the statement that Democrats "took no interest" in the late election is, because they had no principle in it.

The cattle trade of Colorado is of vast importance. The Denver *Tribune* says the entire number of cattle already shipped, and ready for shipment during the season, will require over 1,000 cars, and number over 17,000 head. At an average valuation of $18 per head, this is a total paid for cattle to the Territory of $306,000.

Michigan papers give cheerful accounts of the lumbering operations in that State. The recent rains have materially swollen the streams, and the large number of logs which have been hung up during the summer, are making a rapid forward movement.

During the year ending with the 30th of last June nearly nine millions of acres of public land, were disposed of, besides grants to railroads, and three and one half millions of dollars were received as proceeds. The sum of course is a mere trifle compared with the intrinsic value of the property, but it shows that our government and people are strengthening by land and sea in a very remarkable manner.

One of the fashionable churches in New York has adopted an expedient for attracting the curious or the congregation to church, which, costing nothing, might perhaps be adopted with profit elsewhere. At the rear of the church is kept hanging a slate bearing upon it a list of weddings to be celebrated, which, it is found, proves effectual in increasing the attendance of young ladies at divine service.

Coal was discovered in England in 1234, and first dug under a charter granted the town of New Castle by Henry III. It was first used about 1284. Dyers, brewers, etc., began to consume it extensively in 1320. In consequence of an application from the nobility and gentry, Edward I., in 1306, published a proclamation against it as a public nuisance.

A few epizootic has broken out among dogs, and simultaneously comes the report that the French champagne vintage is almost a total failure this year. The two events may be mutually curative, or connected perhaps, as the difficulty affects (s)wine in both instances.

The remnant of the Seminole tribe in Florida is divided into three families of about twenty persons each. One of these, of which Billy Bowlegs is the chief, is located about eight miles from the mouth of the Miami river; another, under Old Tiger Tail, lives on Little river, and the other, presided over by Jumper, has settled near Biscayne bay.

PERSONAL.

A gentleman who recently visited Nast, the artist, at his residence in Morristown, New Jersey, found him very pleasantly situated in his elegant home, surrounded by a very interesting family, having a most estimable Yankee girl for a help-ness, and three bright, well-mannered children to brighten his household. His house is most comfortably furnished, and displays high artistic culture in the selections and grouping of the various and rich works of art and ornamentation. In his library are many valuable works, chiefly pertaining to art or history, giving evidence of the care exercised in making selections, as to the accuracy and value of the matter between the covers rather than to ornamentation or gilt or of binding. His portfolios contain many rare and exceedingly fine engravings and drawings, embracing different styles or methods.

The remains of General C. O. Loomis, of the famous Michigan battery, which are now buried in the National Cemetery at Washington, are to be brought home and interred at Coldwater on next Memorial Day, under the direction of his old comrades, assisted by the Post of the G. A. R. in that city and the citizens generally. The Coldwater breed seems to have warmed up slightly toward him at last.

The will of the late Judge McCunn, who died of a broken heart, is being contested by some very peculiar relative of his, one of whom swore that she remembered the time when the McCunn family lived in Ireland on a hired place, in a long shed, with three beds in it, a garden fence being the rear wall, and flag stones the floor.

The salary of General McClellan, as engineer-in-chief of the department of docks, has been reduced from $10,000 to $5,000 a year, at his own request made in consequence of the financial inability of the department to improve the water front in accordance with the plans adopted, in expectation of an annual appropriation of $3,000,000.

Matt. Morgan, Frank Leslie's wood-cutter, is a very small man, always carries a cane, is thirty-five years old, short and extremely thin. The largest thing about him is his nose, and the next thing his mustache, which is a brilliant red. His hair is of the same warm color, and curls tight to the head, growing low on the forehead, and is parted in the middle. He is extremely neat and elegant in his dress, and has the bearing of a very pleasant gentleman.

Miss Annie Keeley, of Waterford, Ireland, enters the lists of claimants to the authorship of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and is championed in her claim by the Boston *Pilot*.

James Russell Lowell, whose picturesque management of verse is known to and appreciated by all lovers of poetry, is wintering among the students of the Latin Quarter, in Paris. Not the old cloisters of Nuremburg, nor the rooms of Gottingen and Berlin, much sought by American students, offer the same inducements as the Quartier Latin in Paris. The war may have changed some of its entertainings and flouted its atmosphere; it cannot have wholly done away with the traditions and usages of centuries, some of which shine in the liveliest pages of French and foreign description. Lowell, whose knack for catching and describing character is as well known as his ability in a higher vein, ought to bring home from there pictures that cannot be painted here.

President Grant has sent a magnificent gold chronometer to Captain Lechere, for having saved, on December 18, 1870, the crew of the American ship Wyman, struck by lightning on the Atlantic. The presentation took place at Antwerp on the 21st ult.

There are two major generals left in the army, and as the law authorizes three, one of the eight brigadiers will be promoted to Gen. Meade's place. These eight are McDowell, Cooke, Pope, Howard, Terry, Canby, Augur. All but Terry, who is of Connecticut, are West Point graduates.

The Horse Disease in California.

[From the San Jose, Cal., Patriot, November 1.]

Dr. Pillsbury, veterinary surgeon, informed us yesterday that on last Tuesday a horse was brought to him for examination and treatment that was suffering from the same disease that is now so prevalent in the Atlantic States among horses. Dr. Pillsbury says that the symptoms were precisely the same as those described in the papers as marking the disease in the East.

THE New York *World* states that a "movement is on foot to provide rapid transit for Brooklyn." Most of the projectors of the enterprise are "on foot," too, just now.

LIFE INSURANCE.

An Interesting Question Decided.

We clip the following interesting decision from the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. vs. Julia M. French. Petition in error. A mutual life insurance company insured the life of a member for a certain annual premium, to be paid at the beginning of each year, and if not so paid the policy was to cease, the insured to forfeit all money paid and all rights under such policy. He insured, paid three annual premiums, and gave his promissory note for the fourth, to the taking of which the company assented, payable six months after date, bearing interest at a higher rate than the rules of the company provided for. The note was not paid at maturity, nor did the company demand payment of the maker on the day it became due, but urged payment at other times. The maker was solvent. When the next year's payment would have fallen due by the terms of the policy, upon a tender of it to the agent of the company, the latter refused to receive it, claiming that the risk had determined by reason of the non-payment of the note, and demanded back the receipt given for the previous year's premium, but continued to hold the note.

Judge Taylor, announcing the opinion of the court, held that in an action brought after the death of the insured to recover upon the policy, the payment of premiums in cash, as required by a policy of insurance, or by note, or otherwise, taken in the manner the policy may prescribe, is a condition precedent to the continuance of the policy and if not paid according to the required terms, such policy *ipso facto* ceases and determines, as the insured has the option whether he will continue to be insured in such company, which can only be done by him to do so or renewed a renewal premium if he elects not to continue the risk.

But if the promissory note of the insured be accepted by the company in judgment of such premium on terms other than those prescribed in the policy or rules of the company, but stating that it is given for such premium, and if not paid at maturity such policy is to be void, the terms of payment become a condition subsequent, and the policy is only void at the option of the company, which can, if it choose, recover the amount of the note after its maturity, the risk having attached.

To work a forfeiture for the non-payment of such a promissory note, the company must demand a payment of it on the day it becomes due, and if not paid declare the policy forfeited or void; but no such demand of payment of stipulated annual premiums in the manner required by the terms of a policy of insurance need be made. Judgment affirmed.

A Steam Street Car.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 12th.]

A party of gentlemen connected with the various street railroads in this city and elsewhere, met yesterday morning at the depot of the Brecker Street Railroad company in order to inspect and test the merits of a steam car, built at Elton, N. Y., and which ran successfully in the vicinity of that place for several weeks.

The only apparent difference between the "dummy" and the ordinary street car is that on the front platform there is a machinery, but underneath the car, invisible to the casual observer, is a framework of iron upon which the boiler rests. The combustion has the ordinary direct-acting locomotive engines. There are two of them—a high pressure one on the right hand side and a low pressure one on the other. The boiler cannot be seen from the interior of the car, as it is encased; the water tank is underneath the flooring and tubes are supplied by which the vehicle can be heated by steam. The engines are both twenty horse power, and are geared to propel the contrivance at a rate of thirty miles an hour. While running in Fulton street it was ascertained that it was capable of ascending the steepest grades and could turn curves with admirable ease. Wheels have been affixed to suit our city lines, and yesterday the way the machine worked indicated success. It can be stopped within half its length, no brakes being used, but the engine instantaneously reversed.

BARNUM's lions and tigers have had a touch of the epizootic influenza, and coughed, sneezed and wheezed equal to the most afflicted stage-horse. The Shetland ponies, however, escaped the disease.

The Key to Health.

It is the easiest thing in the world to lose the blessing of health, but when lost it is not so easy to regain it. The popular idea of fifty years ago that a tremendous scouring of the bowels was an essential element of cure in almost all diseases has fortunately for mankind, been exploded, and the quiet action of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly a quarter of a century ago, may be said to have given the *coup de grace* to drastic purgation. The world has learned from the beneficial effects produced by that admirable preparation, that one medicine may embrace the three properties of a tonic, a laxative, and an alterative; that the three curative processes of invigoration, purgation and regulation may be compassed at the same time by the operation of a single agreeable remedy. There are sound, philosophical reasons for the remarkable adjustment which the Bitters exhibit to the condition of a deranged and enfeebled system. The combination of vegetable juices not only strengthens the stomach, stimulates the appetite and rouses the nerves, but also imparts tone and vigor to the secretory organs—as the skin, the liver, and the kidneys—and if the blood has become too thin and watery to nourish the body properly, enriches and vitalizes that "raw material" of all the solid portions of the frame. At this period of the year, when intermittent fevers, bilious disorders, stomachic complaints, and dyspeptic and diarrhœic ailments are always more or less rife, occasional doses of the Bitters will be found the best safeguard against the atmospheric conditions which generate them. As an occasion of general vigor is necessary to enable the system to resist the morbid influence of the miasmatic vapors which rise from the earth at this season, and of all the known invigorants, Hostetter's Bitters is the safest and the most potent.

Hoff's Malt Extract

IS HIGHLY BENEFICIAL

In cases of weakness of digestion,
For a foul state of the stomach,
In bodily weakness,
As a strengthening remedy for exhaustion.
In cases of chlorosis.
For weak mothers when nursing.
In catarrh.
In cases of obstinate hoarseness.
For diseases of the bronchial tubes and branches.
In obstinate coughs.
In the incipient develo. ment of tubercular consumption.
In cases of hermorrhoidal diseases.
For sale by

JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

VOICE LOZENGES, bulk;
VOICE LOZENGES, in doz.
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, bulk;
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, in doz
LICORICE LOZENGES, bulk,
RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
Corner of Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock; and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded on all deposits remaining one year, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished on application.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERGER, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer
Wm. Phillips, J. L. Graham, J. S. Negley, Jas. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, C. H. Hartman, Robert G. Schneeris, Gerlesopher Eng. John H. Sellotto

FOR FAMILY USE.

THE HALFORD
LEICESTERSHIRE
TABLE SAUCE,
THE BEST SAUCE AND RELISH
Made in any Part of the World
FOR
FAMILY USE.
PINTS, - - - - 50 CENTS
HALF PINTS, - - 30 CENTS
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership of ANDERSON & WOODS, composed of WILLIAM WOODS, ROBERT J. ANDERSON and ROBERT J. ANDERSON, Trustee for Robert and Sarah L. Woods, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 2d day of November, 1872. WILLIAM WOODS having sold out to the remaining Partners, who will continue the business under the name and style of ANDERSON & WOODS.

WILLIAM WOODS.

November 11, 1872.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the firms of R. W. STEDMAN & CO. and HOWARD MORTON have this day assigned, transferred and set over all their right, title and interest of, in and to the business carried on formerly in the name of R. W. Stedman & Co., but of late in the name of Howard Morton, at No. 23 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, including Steam Engines, Goods, Horses, Wagons, Stock, &c., to the undersigned, of New York. All persons indebted to the said firms are requested to make payment to the Domestic Sewing Machine Co. Office, Pittsburgh, only, who will carry on the Sewing Machine business at the above named place, 24 SIXTH STREET.

THE DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO.

Pittsburgh, October 24, 1872.

S. Lissberger,
Has the pleasure to inform the public that he has just opened a LARGE JOBBING YARD in connection with an EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE, where he has always on hand a supply of
INGOT COPPER,
BLOCK TIN, PIG LEAD,
SPELTER, ANTIMONY,
Tinners' and Plumbers' Solder,
And all grades of ROBERTS METALS, which he will sell at New York Prices.
Office and Warehouse, COR. OF FOURTH STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES
At the CAVALRY DEPOT, (old St. Louis Arsenal,) ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.,
November 6th, 1872.

Will be offered for sale at Public Auction, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., DECEMBER 19, 1872, at the Cavalry Depot, (old St. Louis Arsenal,) St. Louis, Mo., about 6,726,000 pounds Remelted Lead, in Pigs, together with a quantity of Cans or Bits, Bayonet Scabbards, Pack Saddles, Iron Guns, &c. A catalogue of the lots will be forwarded upon application at the Arsenal, at the Ordnance Agency, New York, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
Terms cash. Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered.
All stores will be required to be removed within twenty days from close of sale.
The government reserves the right to refuse any bid not deemed satisfactory.
Packing boxes to be paid for at a stated price to be determined by the Commanding Officer.
L. S. BABBITT,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

DRY GOODS.
NEW STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.
Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
Cashmeres, Drade France, Bicrites, Empress Cloths, Cretones and Merinos in all the new cloth shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Drep Mourning.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantteens.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Broche Shawls and Ottomnn Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and Polonaises, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.
Paimer's celebrated Black Mantilla Velvets.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens for Trimmings, &c.
A choice stock of New French and English Chintzes.
Irish Linen and Damask Table Linens.
Blankets and Flannels.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

LITERARY BUREAU.
Branch Literary Bureau.
Lyceums, Literary Societies, Lecture Committees, Library Associations and Church Enterprises, Attention!
A Company of New England Lecturers, desirous of securing a limited number of engagements at the Westerning the Fall and Winter, will contract single Lectures, or a Course, on most reasonable terms. The object is not so much pecuniary profit as recreation from tiresome routine and mingling most among new scenes and associations. They are therefore willing to contract on terms most beneficial to those desiring lectures.
The following constitute a partial list of lectures and their subjects:
J. W. HAMILTON, A. M., Boston, Mass.
SUBJECTS—1. "The Class and You Can't."
2. "A Yankee Pin Types."
3. "All Sorts of Folks."
[Engagements are also made for Mr. Hamilton in the South and West through the A. L. Bureau Cooper Institute, New York.]
REV. IRA G. BIDWELL, Trinity Church, Worcester, Mass.
SUBJECTS—1. Poem: "Country Love and City Life."
2. Poem: "Elites and Fly-Traps."
3. Poem: "Sea Foam and Stone Dust."
S. F. UPHAM, D. D., Boston Highlands.
SUBJECT—"Popular Delusions."
Each of these gentlemen is a noted and popular lecturer at home, having received flattering encomiums from their own localities.
The number of engagements is limited to ten or twelve, and early application should be made in order to secure an engagement. Address
N. ANTHONY, A. M.,
100 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., or Postoffice Box 1246 Beaver Falls Pa.
Negotiations are completed with other and eminent lecturers, arrangements, statesmen, etc., who may be secured on application.
MWF

EDUCATIONAL.
BUSINESS MAN'S COLLEGE,
No. 6 SIXTH STREET.
Open for Tuition, Day or Evening. Enter at any time. Send for Circular and Specimen of Penmanship.
Address N. SHAFFER,
MWF Principal.

ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY,
COR. MONTGOMERY AVE. AND SANDUSKY ST.
The Fall Session of this School will open MONDAY, September 9. Catalogues giving particulars can be had at the Book Store of the Seminary. Application for admission can be made after August 20.
Address HANNAH F. DAVIS, } Principals.
EMMA F. HAZLETT, }

Chickering & Sons'
PIANOS
Have taken the First Premium
OVER ALL COMPETITION
IN
AMERICA,
ENGLAND
AND
FRANCE.
These Standard Instruments
Are now offered at Reduced Rates on the
ONE-PRICE SYSTEM
41,000
OF THESE
STANDARD PIANO-FORTES
Have been made and sold since 1823, and
EIGHTY-ONE FIRST PREMIUMS
Have been awarded to our Firm
OVER ALL COMPETITION.
These Pianos are still regarded and universally conceded to be
The Standard Instruments of the World,
And will continue to be so considered while they are made.
FRANZ LISZT says: "I consider the CHICKERING Piano superior to any made in Europe or America, and am fully convinced that they were justly entitled to the First Prize."
Ch

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Most Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

J. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

E. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, compete in some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of Ireland, Scotland and England, and AT LOWEST RATES

R. B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

EXCHANGE FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

Mount Oliver Incline Plane Company's

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds,

PAYABLE T 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST,

being the only good Local Bond on the Market.

R. B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 12, 1872.

The almost complete suspension of manufacturing business, owing to the disabling of the horses in the city, the strike among the coal diggers for six cents a bushel, the closeness of money in our local market, the decision of values by the Boston fire, the advance of the minimum rate of interest by the Bank of England to 7½ per cent., the failure of the large American banking house of Wilkes Brothers & Co., in Paris, with branches in New York, Boston and London are all depressing causes which make the market heavy, feverish and unsettled. While these influences inspire a feeling of distrust, they will work their own remedy by increased caution in pushing new enterprises and forbearance in executing contracts. The wonderful vitality of American credit is not at all questioned by the disturbances now at work, but the calculations of many in the country, the business of the country, be sufficient to cause stepping stones to greater success.

There are many skeptical persons who believe the market for our government bonds is not rise like a balloon with the results of Tuesday's election, deride the prediction of a higher market in the future. It should be remembered that the enhancement of the national credit is all the more certain for the deliberate manner in which it progresses. The people have by an overwhelming majority signified their approbation of the debt-reducing, interest-securing policy of the administration. We have given four years more of office in which to complete the work of enhancing the national credit.

We have the following announcement in Washington in regard to the exemption of interested notes from stamp duty, which confirms the opinion we before expressed on this point:

Commissioner Pengias to day issued a circular in which he holds that, as a large number of instruments are dated prior to the 1st of October, but were actually issued or delivered until on or after that date, such instruments do not require to be stamped in view of the *prima facie* presumption of the delivery of an instrument on the day of its date, it is suggested that upon the instruments of the description in question some memorandum should be made showing that they were not delivered until on or after October 1, 1872, so as to explain the absence of stamps which the date would indicate were required.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Even'g
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	115
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
7-30s	107¾	107¾
10-40s	109	109
Currency 6s	113¾	113¾
Gold	113¾	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

United States 6s of 1881	113½
United States 5-20s of 1867	112
United States 5-20s of 1868	112
United States 5-20s of 1864	112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	112½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
United States 10-40s	107½
The Treasury Department will to-morrow purchase $1,000,000 of bonds, and on the 14th	

$1,000,000 in accordance with the announced programme at the beginning of the month, and it is understood that the Secretary will increase these amounts to meet what may be, in his opinion, the wants of the market.

If the Treasury is ever justified in using funds of the government to regulate the money market of Wall street, it certainly is justified in so doing at the present time.

During the past week 1,612,487 gallons of petroleum were shipped from this district to foreign ports, making a total of 45,306,911 gallons since the first of January, 1872.

The following table shows the prices of railroad stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 12, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	113½	113¾	113¾	113¾
Central	97	97	97	97
Erie	17	17	17	17
Lake Shore	85	85¼	85¼	85¼
Michigan Central	90	90¼	90¼	90¼
Illinois Central	124	124	124	124
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Rock Island	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	124	124	124	124
Western Union Tel.	78	78	78	78
Ohio & Mississippi	35	35	35	35
Pacific Mail	56½	56¾	56¾	56¾
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Reading	96½	96½	96½	96½
Canton Co.	56	56	56	56
Cumberland Preferred	30	30	30	30
Quicksilver	36	36	36	36
Quicksilver Preferred	65	65	65	65
Boston, Hartford & Erie	7	7	7	7
Erie Preferred	36	36	36	36
Hudson River	134	134	134	134
New Jersey Central	96½	96½	96½	96½

Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange furnishes the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Central	85½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58½
Erie	17¾	North Penna. R. R.	43¾
Reading	96½	United Co. of N. J.	124½
Pennsylvania	56¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Lake Shore	85¼	Reading	56½

ODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 12, 1872.

EMARKS.—Considerable rain has fallen to-day, and weather chilly and disagreeable. During the after noon we suffered with the prevailing epidemic—we notice that if they are properly housed, and other attended to they will not be injured by the weather. learn that the disease has made its appearance to a consid erable extent a the country. One intelligent per, with whom we converse, assured us that hundred of the "critters" already were not liable to take its d eadly, or that if they did it would in its mildest f orms be so believed it would not justify the difference in the two ases. In consequence of the inclemency of the ther owners of horses and pet afflicted have housed m, so that very few are seen on the streets. Our merants are straining every nerve to get their goods into out of the storm. And through the aid of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, Allegheny Valley Railroad, Cleveland and olumbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and the Pittsburgh Railroad delivering freights along the Liberty et track, together with other lines, wheelbarrow, express, wagons drawn and pushed along by railroad men, the ods of trade are kept in motion. If they do receive a slow. We have nothing new to give the reader with ard to market values. The market remains dull and ve as mentioned.

ow will be found the receipts of grain by rail and r for the past twenty-four hours:

.....	320 Barley, sacks
.....	221 Rye, sacks
.....	2,100 Barley, bushels
.....	2,100 Oats, bushels
.....	200 Barley, bushels

ollowing are the receipts of the articles of produce enumerated during the past twenty-four hours:

.....	2 Apples, barrels
.....	36

rom the above tables it will be seen that the receipts of ur, flour and produce have largely decreased since the cessation of pipelines. We omit extended quotations.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, O., November 12.—Flour quiet and unsettled. Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 red at $1 40; No 2 do at $1 42. Corn inactive and unchanged; No 1 mixed at 37c; No 2 do at 36c. Oats inactive and unchanged; No 1 white at 30c; No 2 do at 29c. Rye dull and unchanged; No 1 at 67c. Barley inactive and unchanged; No 1 fall at 70c. Provisions—Mess pork dull and nominally unchanged at $16 00. Lard dull and unchanged at 8½c. Bulk meats dull and unchanged; shoulders 5½c; clear sides 7½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 6½c; clear sides 9½c. Hams steady with a moderate demand at 12½c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at 91c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 12.—Tobacco active; sales 60 hhds. Bagging quiet, with a demand for 2¼c for heavy hemp, and 2¾c for heavy flax. Cotton inactive; low middling 19½c. Flour dull and unchanged; extra family $6 50; fancy $6 25. Wheat quiet at $1 40@1 60 for choice. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed 40c; white 44c. Oats in demand; for bulk at 28@30c; sacked 36c. Rye quiet at 70c. Barley in fair demand and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $15. Shoulders were sold at 6½c; sides of the same 8½c; clear sides 9c; packed. Lard in demand for strictly prime leaf. Sales of old shoulders at 6c. Whisky steady at 91½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 12.—There is very little business doing to-day, and prices nominal. The feeling of uncertainty in the market continues excited, and much anxiety is expressed as to the amount and actual destination of goods destroyed in Boston, as such information as we could easily obtain is calculated to adjust values. Woolens have an advancing tendency; some of the commission houses have already advanced cottons 7c to 10 per cent., and others decline to do business for the present. Cotton yarns are very strong. Foreign goods dull, but steady.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 12.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middling 18½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in demand; we offer 2 car lots of No 2 red at $1 40 to 1 45 for prime to choice. Corn dull and lower; 2 car lots of white sold at 45c; mixed 40c; new do 38c; low mixed 40c; new do 41c; yellow 43c. Oats quiet and unchanged; 32@35c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 15; No 2 do $1 03@1 04; rejected and damaged $1 03@1 04; No 1 Spring $1 03@1 04; No 2 do 98c@$1 00; rejected 90c. Corn—demand light and holders firm; No 2 mixed 32c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2 white 29c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No 2, 90c.

Indianapolis Market.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged; superfine $4 50@4 60; extra $5 00@5 25; family $5 50@6 00. Corn—demand good at full prices; new ear sugar-cured hams 16c. Hogs firm and in fair demand at $4 40@4 50.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 12.—Cotton dull; middling 18c; low middling 17½c; receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales; stock 29,000 bales. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; white 40@42c; mixed 38@40c. Bacon—clear sides 9c; packed. Lard, in kegs, 9½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.—Flour dull; superfine $4 50@5 25. Wheat very dull; red $1 42@1 46; amber $1 50@1 55. Rye steady at 70c. Corn quiet and unchanged; mixed 40@42c; yellow 42@43c. Oats quiet and unchanged; white 30@32c; mixed 28@30c. Petroleum—crude 10½@10½c; refined 22c. Whisky firm at 90c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 12.—Cotton quiet; middling 18c. Flour quiet and unchanged at $7@7 25. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand at $1 45@1 50. Corn firm and in fair demand at 42@43c; new 37@38c. Rye firm and in demand at 70c. Barley very dull. Oats steady at 32@33c. Provisions—Mess pork dull and nominally unchanged at $16 00. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at 8½c. Bulk meats dull and declining; shoulders 6½c; clear sides 9½@9½c; sugar-cured hams 16@17c. Bacon steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 7c; clear sides 10½c. Whisky steady at 91c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, November 12.—Cattle—receipts to-day, including 22 cars reported to arrive, 495 head, making the total receipts for the week 1,495 head, against 1,875 for the same time last week. Market dull and unchanged. Sales of extra at $5 50@5 75; fair to good shipping and butchers' steers at $4 50@5 25; common to fair do $3 50@4 25; stockers $3 25 to $3 75; bulls $2 50 to $3 00; oxen, per pair, $200 to $300.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week to time of writing have been a little heavy. The quality is generally fair. Trade opens with the supply in excess of the demand, and the market is slow and dull, closing not very firm at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $4 80; prime do $4 60@4 75; prime Yorkers, $4 40; common do $4 25 to $4 35.

Sheep.

The run of sheep so far has been moderate. The number of buyers in attendance was fair, but are holding off and want to purchase at lower figures. Although sheep are not coming in freely, still, with a light demand, the supply is ample for the trade, as if a heavy run would cause a worse market. The trade closes weak at the following figures: Extra $5 25; fair to good, $5 15 to $5 20; prime to 25 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 30; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $4 75 to $5 00; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $4 50 to $4 60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 12, 1872.

FLOUR—Steady and in fair inquiry with prices nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular, closing firm at $1 02¾ seller November, $1 03¾ seller December, $1 05¾ seller January, $1 08¾ seller February, $1 10¾ seller March, and $1 08¾@1 09 seller April. Corn firm and in demand, but closing steady at 34 5/8c 35. Winter oats in demand and firmer at 29c. Spring nominal at 26c. Barley better export demand; Northwestern spring $1 35@1 37; Milwaukee do $1 40@1 50. No 2 do $1 30. Canada spring, in bond, $1 09. Rye quiet and unchanged at 53@54c. Receipts of wheat dull and unchanged. Corn irregular and closed heavy and lower. Oats steady. Barley weak. Receipts of flour 6,000 barrels; yellow western 85@86c. Oats more active and firmer with sales of 30,000 bushels. Rye unchanged. Barley more promising in the speculative inquiry, and firmer at 58@59c. Petroleum—crude 10½c; refined 22c. Whisky firm at 90c. Pork lower and dull at $15 85@16 00. Beef active and firmer more $14 00 to $16 00 for extra. Lard dull and lower at 8½@8 5/8c. Bulk meats very low; 6½@6c long and short clear, January 7½@7 5/8c. Bacon—shoulders 6½@6 5/8c; short ribs 8½@8 5/8c; ketts 9c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, November 12.—Cattle—receipts to-day, including 22 cars reported to arrive, 495 head, making the total receipts for the week 1,495 head, against 1,875 for the same time last week. Market dull and unchanged. Sales of extra at $5 50@5 75; fair to good shipping and butchers' steers at $4 50@5 25; common to fair do $3 50@4 25; stockers $3 25 to $3 75; bulls $2 50 to $3 00; oxen, per pair, $200 to $300.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs this week to time of writing have been a little heavy. The quality is generally fair. Trade opens with the supply in excess of the demand, and the market is slow and dull, closing not very firm at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $4 80; prime do $4 60@4 75; prime Yorkers, $4 40; common do $4 25 to $4 35.

Sheep.

The run of sheep so far has been moderate. The number of buyers in attendance was fair, but are holding off and want to purchase at lower figures. Although sheep are not coming in freely, still, with a light demand, the supply is ample for the trade, as if a heavy run would cause a worse market. The trade closes weak at the following figures: Extra $5 25; fair to good, $5 15 to $5 20; prime to 25 lbs, fine wool, $5 25 to $5 30; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $4 75 to $5 00; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $4 50 to $4 60.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 12, 1872.

FLOUR—Steady and in fair inquiry with prices nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular, closing firm at $1 02¾ seller November, $1 03¾ seller December, $1 05¾ seller January, $1 08¾ seller February, $1 10¾ seller March, and $1 08¾@1 09 seller April. Corn firm at 34 5/8@35c cash, according to location; seller December. Oats firm at 29@29½c cash, according to location; seller December and January. Rye dull and very heavy. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; No 2

THE VERY LATEST.

HARRISBURG.

The Constitutional Convention.

Partial Organization Effected.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith Unanimously Chosen Chairman.

Sessions to be Held in Philadelphia After January 1st.

Effort to Elect a Clerk Fails.

Caucus Nominations for Minor Offices.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., November 12, 1872.

When the hour of twelve arrived to-day all the delegates but one, and Secretary Jordan, whose duty it was to conduct the preliminary stages of organization, had assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The proclamation of the Governor and the roll of delegates having been read, Mr. Darlington, as a member of the last convention, moved that Wm. M. Meredith be elected President. This motion was seconded by Mr. Purviance, of Allegheny, also a member of that body. The motion was declared carried unanimously, notwithstanding two or three negative responses. Mr. Meredith's thanks were in about fifty well-chosen words—a speech that might well stand as an example to the close of the session. Of this, however, there is small hope, considering that nearly one hundred of the members are lawyers.

It is not too much to say that the evident physical failings of Mr. Meredith impressed every one present. He is about seventy five years old, and not altogether in good health. While sincere in their great respect for him, very many of the delegates concurring in his election were clear that it would have been better had some one more able to withstand the fatigue of the position been chosen to preside. It may be safely said that, after all, the proceeding has not the approbation of the judgment of the majority of the conventions. Respect for a venerable citizen appears to have outrun what is manifestly best for the convention, if dispatch of business is of any account.

The question of migrating to Philadelphia came up early in the convention, in the shape of a formal invitation from the Councils. It had quite the appearance of something "set up." The loss of the motion to postpone strengthened this view. One white offered a resolution to go to Philadelphia, without much regard to the order of going. Mr. Woodward explained that perhaps Philadelphia was not quite ready to receive the august body, and that the time to go would be when the convention had laid out work for the committees, and could take a recess till after the holidays. His remarks foreshadowed the plan referred to yesterday, of a comprehensive committee to produce a constitution Many delegates regard this as a leading idea of the few. It is astonishing how many feel themselves equal to the task of making a constitution Motions to postpone and adjourn were all negatived, Hough Mr. D. N. White appealed for delay, because Pittsburgh would make a similar invitation. It was thought probable that the convention would go, if being only a question of time and manner. Not a little misunderstanding was the vigor with which a decision was pushed by the Philadelphians, who were sure of their position was the result, as Secretary Jordan, under the law nothing could be done until the convention was organized. Finally Mr. McGowan's resolution that the session be held in Philadelphia from and after January 1st, was carried—50 to 36.

After an unsuccessful effort to come to an election of clerk, the convention adjourned.

Comments are already indulged in on the probability of a constitution being produced which the people will accept, but it is altogether too early to regard them seriously.

Caucus Nominations for Minor Offices.

At a caucus of Republican delegates, the following candidates were agreed upon to be voted for to-morrow: Chief Clerk, D. L. Imbrie, of Beaver; Assistant Clerk, Lucius Rogers, of Kane; Second Assistant Clerk, A. L. Harlan, of Chester; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Onslow, of Allegheny; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Castius Brown Dauphin; Doorkeeper, Clem. Kuns, Schuylkill; Assistant, Frank Bentley, Washington; Postmaster, Henry P. Price, Philadelphia; Assistant Postmaster, B. Frank Major; Transcribing Clerks, A. T. Parker, Lycoming, John L. Linton, Philadelphia.

Should the Republicans vote in a body, these nominations will be ratified by the convention, but the absence of defection of a few members would frustrate the arrangement. That the Democrats have some expectation of securing a portion of the offices is evident from certain boasts made to-night. The only ground for apprehension proceeds from the expenses of the session, or from Republican delegates to divide the office, with them.

INDEPENDENCE CENTENNIAL.

Address to the People of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12—The Centennial Commission has issued an address to the people of United States, signed by the President, Joseph R. Hawley, for subscriptions to the fund of ten million dollars required to make the centennial such success as the patriotism and liberality of every American demands. The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section to see that each contributes its share of the expenses and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each State and Territory of associations, which shall in time see that counter associations shall be formed, so that when the millions are gathered together in 1876, each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory. Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national gathering, we pledge and prophesy that the centennial celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

HOW MANY HORSES ARE THERE.

The Vast Extent of the Interests Jeopardized by the Prevailing Hippozoamotocosis.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

The prevalence of the horse disease, which has so disastrously affected business in this city and in other parts of the country during the last two weeks, makes it of some interest to note how vast is the capital invested in horses in this country, which has been placed in jeopardy by the epidemic. The number of the horses in the country has more than doubled since 1850, and is estimated to have been 8,300,000 in February last. They are estimated to have been worth $629,737,916, the average price of each animal being $75.87. They are owned in the largest numbers in New York, Texas, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Pennsylvania—the great agricultural States of the country. There are also in the United States 1,260,000 mules, valued at $3,242,910. The gross value of the horses and mules of the whole country is $780,735,232, compared with $30,-56,666 in oxen and other cattle; $329,468,993 in milk cows; $98,711,197 in sheep, and $35,785,858 in swine. It will be seen from these figures how serious an inroad would be made upon the business of the country, if from any cause we should be deprived of our horses permanently or for a long period of time. It is a fact, in spite of the great additions that are constantly making to the means of general locomotion, that the demand for horses is rapidly growing in all parts of the world. The horse is an indispensable agent in civilization. Many men have been made to feel how much discomfort as well as actual loss is entailed upon the community by the absence of horses for a few days from their usual work, but it is too early yet to ascertain the actual diminution of number which will result from the disease in its raging. The number of horses in the country has increased very rapidly since the close of the war, and for the past year or longer the price of horse-flesh has been much enhanced. If the war should hereafter shall be to raise the value of good horses for a time, some of the horsemen will not be sorry.

Transmission of Education.

Mr. L. Hunt relates that having purchased an uneducated Skye terrier, he with great difficulty taught him the accomplishment of "sitting up." The only course of tuition was not owing to any especial stupidity on the part of the dog: for when this trick was acquired, he learned many others with great ease. In course of time the Skye became the father of a family, and one of his daughters, who had never seen her father, was in the constant habit of "sitting up," although she had never been taught to do so, and had not seen other dogs sit up. Mr. Hunt adds, she is especially given to this performance when any other dog is being scolded. Whether this is an instance of helping a fellow animal, of which Darwin gives so many curious instances, or whether the dog simply hopes to avert the passing storm from her own head, the fact appears patent that this dog inherited the impression that "sitting up" was some special virtue for turning away wrath.—*Scribner's.*

Indigenous Tea.

The Reading (Pa.) *Times and Dispatch* says: "An invoice of 12 bales of Blue Mountain tea, weighing 1,200 pounds, arrived yesterday at the freight depot in this city, from Tower Hill, Schuylkill county. This tea is composed of the leaves of a variety of the Goldenfleid family, botanically known as Solidago Odoro, or Sweet Golden Rod. It is gathered in large quantities on the Blue Mountains, and the mountains to the north of the latter range. The tea matures in the latter part of September, and is gathered until late in the month of October. It is then dried and put up in packages, selling on the mountains at from 10 to 20 cents per pound, but retailing readily in towns and villages at $1 per pound. The tea has a very pleasant, aromatic flavor, and is held by many persons in great esteem.

If we had not known that Stephen Pearl Andrews was stu in New York city, we might have been sure that he was in Indianapolis, writing for the *Journal's* editorial columns. Just read this from the *Journal* of Saturday: "In a frantic attempt to account for the defeat of the Liberal movement, the *Sentinel* says: 'Popular judgment, like popular prejudice, is an incommunicable essence, not to be measured, defined, and hardly susceptible of analysis.' That may be, but we respectfully submit that the cosmological inferences of supernal considerations affected the plainsphere of politics in a considerable degree that the peristaltic movement of the popular diaphragm was merged in the incommunicable essence of demiurgic transcendentalism, and thus Grant's election becomes a fixed fact."

COTTON MARKETS.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 12.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 20c; low middling 21c; middling 22c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 12.—Cotton quiet; middling 23½c.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 12.—Cotton quiet and the latest sales to ground; middling 23c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 12.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 19c; low middling 21c; middling 22c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 12.—Corn dull and easier; mixed 38c; yellow 40c; white 42c. Oats steady; Mississippi River 43@44c. Hay steady; prime Tennessee 30@31c; choice 29@30c; prime Western 28@29c. Coffee active; sales 3,000 bags; good ordinary 19c; low middling 21c; middling 22c; good middling 23c; sales of the week 15,000 bags. Sugar firm; fair to prime 8@8½c; choice 8½@9c. Molasses quiet; common to prime 55@60c; choice 62@65c. Rice steady; prime 6½@7c; choice 7½@7¾c. Pork dull; mess $20 50@21 00; prime $19 00@19 50; extra prime $18 00@18 50; prime mess $20 00@20 50; family $21 00@21 50. Lard dull; prime steam 13½@13¾c; kettle 14@14½c. Bacon dull; shoulders 8½@9c; clear sides 11½@11¾c. Hams 13½@14c. Whisky dull; Western $1 00@1 01. Sterling exchange 9½@10c. Gold 11½@11¾c.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, November 12, 1872.

	Cents
Isaac Adams, Dalton, Ohio	2
Wm. Wms, Williams, Philadelphia, Pa	2
John E. Burchinell, Hollidaysburg, Pa	2
D. Welling McNeil, Rock Run, O	2
Dr. Geo. Young, Philadelphia, Pa	2
S. L. Neal, Manchester, Pa	2
Thos. Johnson, Dale O	2
Michael Leon, Buchanan, Pa	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

A Man Shoots Himself.

At an early hour yesterday morning a young man named Lawrence Fisher attempted to end his life at a house on Twenty-eighth street, by shooting himself. The allegation is that he deliberately placed a revolver to his head and fired. The wound had but a proximal fatal tip to a less hour last night. No cause has been assigned for the rash act.

The Ormsby Borough Cars

A note from Mr. T. B. Atterbury, President of the Ormsby Passenger Railway Company informs us that out of ninety horses in their stables but thirteen were sick. The reason why the cars were withdrawn yesterday was owing to the wet weather, and also by the fact that the cars had been overworked. Should the weather improve trips will be resumed this week.

Prison Association.

Yesterday morning the Prison Association held a regular meeting at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The attendance was not large. After the disposal of some routine business the association discussed the propriety of taking the parole law out of the hands of the Governor, on the ground that in political times the doors of prisons are too easily thrown open. The subject was left for future debate.

A Certain Remedy.

M. J. McGann, druggist, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Ross street, has now for sale the remedy for the prevailing horse disease, used in the Adams Express stables throughout the country. It is claimed to be the most effective remedy yet used. It was administered to the horses reported to J. Allen Wilson, box 328, Monongahela City.

Letter from Boston.

Last event a Mayor Blackmore received the following letter from the Mayor of Boston:

BOSTON, November 12, 1872.

Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh:

Thanks for your generous offer of assistance. But few dwelling houses have been burned. Of merchandise the principal losses, which will react upon the poor people. The citizens' Relief Committee will accept any pecuniary aid offered, with thanks.

(Signed.) WM. GASTON,
Mayor of Boston.

The letter will be submitted to the Relief Committee at its meeting to-day.

Allegheny Fire Department.

The following paper from Chief Engineer Crow explains itself:

OFFICE OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF }
FIRE DEPARTMENT, ALLEGHENY, }
November 12, 1872. }

Owing to the prevalence of the horse disease among the horses of the department it will be necessary in case of a fire to run the apparatus by hand. I therefore call upon the citizens of Allegheny, upon hearing an alarm of fire, to proceed to the nearest engine house and assist in getting the apparatus on the ground as quickly as possible.

JAMES E. CROW,
Chief Engineer.

The Lecture Last Night.

Last evening the first of the course of free lectures, arranged by the Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered in the rooms of the Association by Alexander Clark, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*. The attendance, as might be expected, from the popularity Mr. Clark has gained as being one of our first lecturers, was large and appreciative. He chose for his subject "Copy," which he handled in his inimitable style, and sustained his reputation as a lecturer. The lecture was brimful with excellent thoughts, wise suggestions and good advice, couched in the choicest language and well delivered. Mr. Clark's ease elicited the closest attention throughout, showing that the lecture was highly appreciated. The lecture was an entire success, and the members of the Association congratulate themselves that their efforts to furnish an entertainment free of charge is appreciated by the public. The next lecture of the course will take place on the 26th inst., and it is expected that another large audience will be present. The next lecture will be delivered by Mr. D. D. Bruce, and his theme will be "The shadows of the earth."

SPIRITING A WITNESS.

The Minehart Counterfeiting Case.

Last night U. S. Detective Pender arrested J. B. Timmony, charged with spiriting away a witness in the Minehart counterfeiting case, who has been wanted in the U. S. Court. The missing witness is Mrs. Minehart, who has figured extensively in this character before the court on former occasions. The charge against Timmony is that of assisting the wife to flee from the jurisdiction of the court. On Monday and yesterday he kept her hidden, and at an opportune moment spirited her away from the city. Timmony was mixed up similarly in this case when it was called for trial some months ago. He was held for a hearing.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

A Lad Terribly Scalded.

Yesterday, a son of Jno. Schowl, a butcher, doing business on Center avenue near Overhill street, met with a horrible accident. The little fellow is but four years old, has several horses afflicted with the prevailing disease. He was treating them by inhalation of hot air. A bag filled with scalding mash had been fastened over the head of one of the horses, as is usual in treating the disease, and the boy was standing close to the animal watching the effect. Suddenly the horse reared, tearing the bag from the head. The contents fell upon Schowl, who had been peering into the bag, scalding him terribly about the head, neck and shoulders. Dr. Lang was speedily on hand, and applied the usual remedies in such cases, but it is feared the lad is in a critical condition. Wherever the scalding mash had touched him, the skin had peeled off. Should he recover, it is not probable that he will ever have eyesight again, so seriously have his eyes been burned.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Meeting Last Night.

The Councils of East Birmingham held a meeting last night. Members present, Messrs. Brown, Fox and Eitemiller.

The Finance Committee reported the election of Officer McCoy as Chief of Police for the borough. Approved.

Officer Mittowski was allowed $20 for expenses in his recent suit with Mr. Kemler.

Mr. Haverman, of the Finance Committee, reported that Officer Bell had been paid thirty days' would be no more money in the treasury. Report received and filed.

Mr. Eitemiller said that there was no report to be presented at this meeting from that committee.

The report of Burgess Dressell for the past month showed the number of arrests to have been thirty-four, fifteen of which were convicted. The amounts received for fines was $153, from which deduct the tools in committing, which amount to $42 75, leaves a balance of $104 25, subject to the order of the Treasurer. On motion the report was received.

Mr. Brown then brought up the question about the police force, and desired to know what Councils was going to do with the matter.

Mr. Eitemiller moved that Councils discharge the police from duty in the borough of East Birmingham. Adopted.

The Burgess stated that he thought that the city of Pittsburgh would not refuse to pay them.

A large number of bills were presented, amounting to between $5,000 and $4,000.

On motion, warrants were ordered to be drawn for their respective amounts.

The police pay roll for the month of October was ordered to be paid.

On motion, adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Sudden Death of Rev. J. Knox, the Well Known Horticulturist.

The Rev. Jeremiah Knox, the widely known horticulturist, and proprietor of the famous "Knox Fruit Farm," located in Lower St. Clair township, near this city, died suddenly at his residence, about midnight Monday. The news of his death became current in the city yesterday morning, and was received with mingled feelings of surprising and sorrow. The facts of his demise are thus stated:

Mr. Knox had been in his usual health, was in the city on Monday afternoon on business, and returned home in his buggy, remarking to his wife that he felt very well and had an unusually good appetite. After supper he felt quite well, and he and his wife entered on the usual hour, there being no other person in the house. Between eleven and twelve o'clock Mrs. Knox was awakened by her husband, whom she found struggling and throwing his hands about in apparent agony. She was at first unable to speak, being overcome by the horror of the situation. In a few moments she recovered her speech and screamed for help as the only means of securing assistance. She then left to leave lest he might die during her absence. In addition to crying for help, she also rang a large bell used for summoning the farm hands to their meals. The noise attracted the attention of Mr. H. Holbrook, of the firm of Holbrook & Krause, residing about a quarter of a mile from the Knox mansion. He dressed himself, and in company with Dr. J. D. Potter, who resided with him, started to Mr. Knox's. They found Mrs. Knox almost frantic, and scarcely able to speak. She informed them that her husband was dying, and at once showed them to his room. By this time Mr. Knox had become unconscious, and in a few moments ceased to breathe. His death was caused by heart disease. A few days ago, it is said, he complained to a friend of a strange sensation, and remarked that he expected he would be taken off. It seems to have had a premonition of approaching death, for the matter was treated by his friend at the time, as an idle fancy.

As Mr. Knox was a man of robust constitution, and enjoyed excellent health, his death, it is said, could scarcely be credited, and was a severe shock to all his personal friends. The Rev. J. Bennitt, a very intimate friend and neighbor, and for many years associated with the deceased in business, was informed of the sad event, while on his way to the city, by the toll collector on the Monongahela bridge. So terrible was the shock that he turned his horse's head away, and remained unconscious for nearly an hour. He was removed to his residence and placed under medical attendance. Now he is quite low and deeply afflicted in consequence of the loss of his dear friend.

Mr. Knox was born in the State of Ohio, and was the son of the Rev. William Knox, a minister of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. church. He entered the ministry at an early age, and was pastor of a number of congregations in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. He married here, and made Pittsburgh his home. Having a great taste for horticulture, he embarked in the business some years ago, and became one of the most successful cultivators of small fruits in the country. His grapes, as well as many other fruits, are known all over the United States. He became, or "Knox'ed," when the term originated on his farm, is one of the finest strawberries known, and is largely cultivated. He was ardently devoted to the subject of horticulture, and has done much to promote that branch of industry. He leaves a widow and several children, and was succeeded by Messrs. R. Cumming & Co., of Smithfield street, to whom his business had been leased. Mr. Knox leaves two sons, one of whom, W. W. Knox, is absent in Germany. He also leaves a brother, M. M. Knox, M. D., of Oil City. Another brother, D. S. Knox, Esq., of Brownsville, died rather suddenly about two months ago. The Rev. J. W. Kennedy, whose husband died in January last, was a sister of the deceased. The funeral will be held from a large circle of relatives and friends. Mr. Knox was about fifty-five years of age.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Enrollment and Attendance of Pupils—The South Side Schools—Sundry Reports Presented, &c.

Yesterday afternoon the Central Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting. Mr. John Wilson in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting being dispensed with, Superintendent Luckey's report for the month was read. It showed that during the month two hundred and forty-five teachers had been employed and 9,025 scholars enrolled, with an average attendance of 8,699. The enrollment in the evening schools was 1,000.

On the South Side Mr. Lucky reported the schools to be in a flourishing condition. There were seven-ty-one teachers employed. The enrollment of 4,182 pupils, with an average attendance of 3,595. In the evening schools there were 300 pupils, are three hundred and sixteen teachers and 14,801 pupils. Report accepted.

The principal of the High School reported an average attendance of 318 pupils. He also recommended that the studies of the elementary classes be completed before the admission of pupils to the High School. Report received.

The Secretary reported that $18,256 40 had been drawn since the last report.

The Finance Committee's report showed a balance on hand of $81,861 72.

Mr. Nesbit stated that some of the school boards had employed additional teachers without the consent of the Finance Committee.

The Secretary was instructed to notify ward boards when the allegheny warranted the employment of additional teachers.

Mr. Hartman, from a committee on place of meeting, reported that they had been tendered the use of a room in the Grant school house. The offer was accepted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Craig, providing that the Superintendent shall examine all teachers or applicants for certificates in the science of music, and enter thereon their grade; also that the teachers shall be gathered together once a month for instruction in the science of vocal music. Adopted.

The petition of pupils residing in the Fifth ward to attend the Central High School was laid over from the table and were soon exempted. The fire originated from a defective flue. The loss will not exceed one hundred and fifty dollars.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

Snow fell here yesterday.

The patient ox plods passively through our streets.

There is nothing very new to report about the horse disease.

The fire commissioners meet to-day at 4 P. M. in their room, new city building.

The plaintive squeak of the festive wheelbarrow is heard throughout the land—of Pittsburgh.

SPENCER, MCKAY & CO. left one hundred dollars at the Mayor's office yesterday for Boston. This is the only subscription received in this city.

There was a large arrival of oxen in the city yesterday. The prices asked were from three hundred to three hundred and fifty dollars per couple.

The members of the Central Board of Education have been over walking up to the High school to attend their meetings, and will probably assemble in the Grant school house.

A colored man named Royal Wheeler was attacked and cruelly beaten by four ruffians, in East Liberty, on last Saturday night. Alderman Irwin is endeavoring to find the rascals.

The lecture course will be inaugurated at Library Hall on Friday evening by Rev. A. A. Willetts, D.D., of Philadelphia. "Moonshine, or Life's Illusions," will be the gentleman's theme.

The fact has been demonstrated that the dummy engine would not run on the tracks on Fifth avenue, and it has been taken to Penn avenue line, and was found to work very well.

The committee appointed at the Firemen's meeting last night to wait on the Board of Trustees would be no more money in the treasury. Report received and filed.

Mr. Eitemiller said that there was no report to be presented at this committee.

The report of Burgess Dressell for the past month showed the number of arrests to have been thirty-four, fifteen of which were convicted. The amounts received for fines was $153, from which deduct the tools in committing, which amount to $42 75, leaves a balance of $104 25, subject to the order of the Treasurer. On motion the report was received.

Mr. Brown then brought up the question about the police force, and desired to know what Councils was going to do with the matter.

Mr. Eitemiller moved that Councils discharge the police from duty in the borough of East Birmingham. Adopted.

The Burgess stated that he thought that the city of Pittsburgh would not refuse to pay them.

A large number of bills were presented, amounting to between $5,000 and $4,000.

On motion, warrants were ordered to be drawn for their respective amounts.

The police pay roll for the month of October was ordered to be paid.

On motion, adjourned.

OLD FIREMEN TO THE RESCUE.

Meeting of Veteran Firemen at Old City Hall—Organization Effected —Resolutions Passed — Conference to be held with the Fire Commission.

In answer to a published call, there was a meeting of members of the old volunteer fire department held in old City Hall last night. There were probably one hundred and fifty persons present.

On motion of Mr. R. C. Elliott, Mr. Edward Gregg was called to the chair.

Mr. James M. Christy moved that one Vice President be chosen from each of the old fire companies. Adopted.

The following gentlemen were then nominated as Vice Presidents from the companies named: Eagle, W. J. Lattimer; Allegheny, Paul Ferguson; Neptune, John D. Bailey; Duquesne, W. C. McCarthy; Niagara, James M. Christy; Vigilant, W. Collingwood; Independent, Thomas Rosewell; Good Intent, Joseph A. Butler; Relief, John Freygoige; Lawrence, George Pearson; Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, W. F. Roberts.

The above nominations were confirmed.

The members of the press were appointed secretaries.

The President stated the object of the meeting, after which Mr. Elliott moved the appointment of a committee of five on resolutions.

Mr. Irwin moved, as an amendment, that the committee on resolutions consist of one member from each company.

The resolution was adopted as amended, and the chair appointed the following committee: R. C. Elliott, Adams Getty, William McClelland, John D. Bailey, James Scott, Henry Rosewell, Thomas Moore, James F. Moore, John Freygoige, George Pearson and W. F. Roberts.

The committee having retired apropos remarks were made by Messrs. Butler, McCarthy and Patnell.

The following resolutions were then reported:

Resolved, That this meeting, fully appreciating the dreadful calamity which has lately befallen the sister city of Boston, and believing that the extent of the same was in a great measure due to the prevailing horse disease, preventing the prompt working of the engines of that city, in order to prevent a repetition of the same in Pittsburgh, hereby forms itself into a volunteer body to assist in properly manning the engines of the city, and we hereby offer our services to the Pittsburgh Fire Commission, as such firemen, connected with the volunteer fire department, for the purpose of serving in such manner as they may suggest.

Resolved, That should our services be accepted by the Fire Commissioners, that his Honor the Mayor, be requested to instruct his police to sound alarms of fire in the old manner, viz.: by tapping their maces four times and shouting "Fire!"

Resolved, That we ask the co-operation of all members of the old volunteer department and the citizens generally, and that a copy of the foregoing be furnished the Fire Commissioners.

The resolutions were read and adopted.

The President suggested that arrangements be made for sounding alarms in day light.

Mr. Elliott thought it would be a good idea to ask the Fire commission to secure the privilege of using the church bells for striking alarms.

Mr. McCarthy moved the following:

Resolved, That the gentlemen who form the committee on resolutions be authorized, and are hereby requested, to confer with the Fire Commission at its meeting on the 16th inst., and report the result of perfecting arrangements for the old volunteer firemen along the paid fire department in the discharge of its duties in case of fire.

Adopted.

Mr. Elliott spoke of the necessity of the volunteers being furnished with badges in order to distinguish them from others.

Mr. E nott was informed that the Fire Commission would furnish badges.

Mr. F. Patnell moved that the matter be referred to the Conference Committee, and that the committee be clothed with full power to act. Adopted.

Mr. Butler moved that Mr. Gregg, President of the meeting, be added to the committee. Adopted.

After a few patriotic remarks by the President and janitor of City Hall, and on the miserable condition of the foundation beneath his humble position, the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

In re petition of Sixth ward School district; Allegheny. Argued by Shafer for Ferree, complainant, and by A. M. Brown, contra.

Logue vs. Gorsuch; Allegheny, D. C. Marge, for plaintiff in error, alleges diminution of record, and prays *certiorari* and continuances. Affidavit filed and motion granted.

Logue vs. Mumbal & Co., Allegheny, D. C. *Same.*

Weise's Appeal; Allegheny, D. C. Argued by S. Schoyer, Jr., for appellant, and by Acheson, contra.

Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company vs. Donahue; Allegheny, D. C. Argued by D. W. Bell and A. M. Brown for plaintiff in error, and A. C. Dinan, contra.

Shupp vs. Wood; Allegheny, D. C. P. Argued by A. M. Brown for plaintiff in error, and by C. C. Taylor contra.

Schmidt & Co. vs. Armstrong; Allegheny C. P. Argued by Koehler for plaintiff in error, and by Jenkins contra.

Hunter's appeal; Allegheny D. C. Argued by Pa mer for appellant, and by Acheson, contra.

King vs. Blackmore; Allegheny C. P. Argued by Hall for plaintiff in error, and by Collins contra.

Hamilton vs. Ross appeal; Allegheny D. C. Argued by Duff for appellant and by Dicken contra.

Hall vs. Hall; Allegheny C. P. Argued by Hall for plaintiff in error, and by Collins contra.

Bamford vs. Ross appeal; Allegheny D. C. Argued by Duff for appellant and by Dicken contra.

Hall vs. Hall; Allegheny C. P. Argued by Hall for plaintiff in error, and by Collins contra.

Bamford vs. Ross appeal; Allegheny D. C. Argued by Duff for appellant and by Dicken contra.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of the United States vs. Thomas Rowan, charged with James Twomey being a Protestant, was called up. The indictment sets forth that on the 15th of December, 1871, the defendant, under the assumed character of a revenue officer, did collect from divers other persons large sums of money due the United States. A number of witnesses were examined by the prosecution to prove the truth of the allegations contained in the indictment, and the jury found a verdict of guilty. The court sentenced Rowan to pay a fine of $500, and undergo two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

On motion of N. P. Fetterman, Esq., Henry Hilliard, of Georgia, and Miss Annie C. Woods, of Pittsburgh, were admitted to practice in the United States court. F. L. Backmer, of Crawford county, and T. Butler Day, of Clearfield county, and H. S. Swoope, were also sworn and admitted to practice.

In the office of the clerk of the District Court Messrs. Bache & Co. applied for a writ of error, and filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against Alexander Speer, of Washington county.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Jeremiah Holland vs. John Moore and Nathan Hunter, jury commissioners, was called up, and the Court will charge the jury this morning.

The case of Bell vs. Bell, for divorce and custody, was next taken up. This was an action to recover damages for the killing of plaintiff's child by the defendant by a wagon driven by defendant. The case is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

25. Francis Quinn, Sr., vs. Francis Quinn, Jr., et. al.

26. Littell & Wheeling vs. John S. Norvine.

86. Kennedy & Marshall for use vs. Thos. Boggins.

88. Sloan vs. Pa. R. R. Co. and Gilmore, et al.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Mary Jenkins, administratrix, vs. James P. Morris. Action in trespass for assault and battery. $1,925.

A. G. Crozier vs. Fogarty & Clark. Action to recover for services as agent. Verdict for plaintiff for $92 50.

Fetterman, Johnston & Flack vs. Robert Hill. Action to recover for professional services as attorneys. Verdict for plaintiff for $50.

Joseph McGarvey vs. H. T. Bendle. Action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $100.

John Murphy vs. Drew & McQuilough. Action for wages. Verdict for defendants. There were five other suits against the same defendants, but the same point being involved as in the case tried, plaintiffs took non-suit.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

102. Howe S. M. Co. vs. Williams et. al.

110. Evatt & Co. vs. Sproull.

129. Lacock vs. Hartman.

130. Campbell vs. Logan.

136. Moorman vs. Fleming et. al.

137. Michael vs. Altmeyer & Miller.

138. Heilbronner vs. Bell et. al.

139. Hill vs. Hatch et. al.

140. Workman & Davis vs. Dawson.

141. Fisher vs. Knobbs & McKee.

142. Wolf vs. Gerstley et. al.

145. Powell vs. Desmond et. ux.

146. Adler, Rosenberg & Co. vs. Johnston.

148. Kitteman vs. Schmidt et al.

151. Heinz et. ux. vs. Weisner.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

Matthew Steele was tried and acquitted on a charge of highway robbery. He had been indicted, with Sandy Dunn, Hall and Hamilton, for the penitentiary, but Steele was not arrested until recently. Sandy Dunn was tried and convicted of a charge of selling liquor on sunday.

Thomas Hamilton tried for assault and battery on Michael Sowers, was acquitted, and the costs put up in the prosecutor, who failed to appear.

Jim Polk was acquitted of the charge of larceny.

There being no other cases ready, the Court adjourned until this morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth Against.

Wm. Lindenberger, Jno. H. Brown,
Phillip Saddler, et al., Charles Mitzler,
Philip Shisler, Wm. Coodley,
Geo. Mertz, James Gibson,
Fred Bauers, et al., Charles Carson,
C. Parker, John Sopach,
James McGovern, John Gallagher,
John Lightner, Chas. A. E. J. Everson,
Wm. Klein, Jas. Parker,
Kate Conyer, Edward Warren,
Jno. Dillworth et al., Mary Johnston.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The announcement that Miss Jane Coombs would appear as *Mrs. Haller* drew a very intelligent and fashionable audience to this house last night. The play of the Stranger has its admirers, although its interest and opportunities for acting are concentrated in one act—the last. The support afforded Miss Coombs by the company was from fair to middling. Her part was well sustained. Miss Coombs' many friends of Miss Coombs hope that the lady will appear as *Lady Teazle* during her stay. With Mr. Eisler as *Sir Peter*, the "School for Scandal" would be an enjoyable performance.

Aimi's American Theater.

This very popular establishment is crowded nightly. The performances of Mr. Davis's dogs are really wonderful. Their act is an excellent comic vocalist and dancer. Austen and Hess, the champion skaters, little Americus, the violinist, and the talented stock company, all help to make up a house the greatest satisfaction. This afternoon the regular matinee will be given. Take the children to see the dogs.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The company at this house is performing to highly delighted audiences nightly. Miss Benson and little Baby Benson are two great cards. The latter in parti ular, is a very talented child, and creates some astonishing things for one so young. The gymnasts, comedious, vocalists and the dramatic company will appear in two performances today—afternoon and night.

Academy of Music.

On Monday evening next Manager Beamer will introduce to our notice the favorite Morlacchi and her dramatic company. A treat of seats will commence at the Academy on Friday morning.

Library Hall.

The first lecture of the Young Men's Mercantile Library course will be given Friday evening, by the Rev. A. A. Willetts, of Philadelphia. The speaker's theme will be "Moonshine, or the Illusions of Life." Tickets may be obtained at the Library.

An Eye Knocked Out.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Mary Murray made an information before Mayor Blackmore charging a lad named Wm. Erskine with mayhem. The defendant and a son of the prosecutrix were playing "shinny," when it is alleged they quarreled and fought, and young Erskine hit Murray on the eye with a stick, ruining the optic. Defendant claims that the blow was entirely accidental. Bail was given for a hearing to-morrow afternoon.

Fall of a Portion of a House.

About half past nine o'clock last night one of the the upper corners of a new building in the rear of Bailey, Farrell & Co.'s plumbing establishment on Smithfield street, fell to the ground with a crash. Fortunately no one was injured. Had the accident occurred in daytime the results would no doubt have been serious.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

Public Library of Kentucky Gift Enterprise.

The attention of our readers is especially directed to the following "Card" of Thos. E. Bramlette, ex-Governor of Kentucky. It will be seen that he desires the holders of tickets in the Second Grand Gift Concert, scattered as they are all over the land, should appoint representatives, or delegates, to assemble in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 20th inst., whose duty, when assembled, will be to appoint a committee of their own number, to co-operate with the committee appointed by the Trustees, and see that every ticket shall be represented by a numbered tag, and that every such tag goes into the wheel.

Governor Bramlette is determined that every ticket holder shall be thoroughly protected, and everything pertaining to the drawing shall be fairly, squarely and satisfactorily conducted.

A CARD.

The ticket holders of the Second Grand Gift Concert, to be held on the 5th day of December next, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, are urgently requested to select some of their number to act as their representatives, who will meet in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 20th inst., in the Library, and select a committee of five of their number to act in conjunction with the committee appointed by the trustees, to see that all the tags representing the tickets sold, are placed in the wheel before the drawing; and, after the drawing, to see the tags counted, which remain in the wheel.

The manager, the trustees and the ticket holders are equally interested in having everything correctly and honestly done, and it is hoped that ticket holders will not fail to attend promptly to this request.

Agent Public Library, Kentucky.

Castle Shannon Lots.

The recent great auction sale of lots by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company having been appreciated by the generous and liberal patronage of a discerning public, the success of the project and private the permanent success of the project of establishing a flourishing village in a fertile section, with many desirable surroundings, within a few miles of and convenient of access to the city on completion of their railroad and running of regular passenger trains in December next. The Company, in view of the advanced season, have concluded to defer further public sales until next spring, but will, meanwhile, in compliance with an earnest desire of numerous parties who were unable to attend the public sale, continue to sell at a private sale on their liberal terms of one-fifth per cent. down and twenty quarterly payments. Buyers will call at the general office, No. 78 Fourth avenue, or at their office, Carson street, South Pittsburgh; also at their office at Castle Shannon, George Smith agent, who is authorized to make sales. Plans of the lots and full information can be had at all the above named offices. Now is the time to buy, before passenger trains are put on the road, as after that time lots will not be offered at present prices. mwf

Meyers' Furniture House.

The immense stock and the great bargains in furniture offered at the establishment of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad depot, are certainly sufficient to induce all who are in need of anything in the line to give the matter their consideration before buying. The firm are extensive manufacturers as well as heavy dealers in eastern manufactured furniture. They keep very complete stocks of office, parlor and chamber furniture